FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSCE DELEGATES ADDRESS ISSUES, EVALUATE SESSION

SFRY: Disarmament Conference

LD140810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 12 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia proposed today at the Madrid European security and cooperation conference that a conference on disarmament in Europe be held. Yugoslavia considers that a preparatory meeting should be convened next year which would set down in more detail the mandate and the terms of the conference on disarmament to be held in two stages.

The first stage would discuss (?interim) measures aimed at limiting military activities, putting an end to the armament race and advancing military disengagement. The second stage would discuss actual measures to reduce military force and both nuclear and classical armament.

According to the Yugoslav proposal these measures would relate to all the 35 members of the European security and cooperation conference. An accord on zones of their implementation would be reached in negotiations. The Yugoslav proposal does not envisage either place or the date for the preparatory meeting.

Yugoslavia considers that negotiations on disarmament and the process of disarmament in Europe should be conducted in accordance with the principles of the European security and cooperation conference. The European security and cooperation conference will thus be able to discuss the results of the conference on disarmament and to contribute to its successful development.

Yugoslavia today registered several proposals at the European security and cooperation conference, including proposals on the strengthening of detente in the world, the convening of a forum of culture in Europe and the advancement of the position of foreign workers and members of their families.

GDR: Interim Balance Sheet

LD131030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 12 Dec (ADN)--In a speech to the plenary session of the Madrid meeting of CSCE signatory states, Ambassador Peter Steglich, deputy leader of the GDR delegation in Madrid, drew up an interim balance sheet of the progress of consultations so far.

He noted it has again become quite clear from the debates over the past weeks that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente. It is the immediate task of the conference to shape its further course in such a way that new perspectives are opened up to the Continent of Europe in order to consolidate peace and continue the policy of detente.

The GDR spokesman said it has been proved that everywhere where cooperation and dialogue between states is conducted strictly according to all 10 principles of the Final Act and where no attempts are made to undermine peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, cooperation could be fruitfully conducted in all spheres. Ambassador Steglich stressed the positive results of detente would have been far greater if aggressive imperialist forces did not give confrontation precedence over detente.

He said 5 years after Helsinki it is sobering to note that the task set by the Final Act to reduce military confrontation and to further disarmament has still not been fulfilled. In this connection, he pointed to the imperialist policy of the arms race as the cause of the aggravation of the international situation. He described the NATO missile decision taken a year ago as part of the endeavor to change the military balance in favor of imperialism.

Peter Steglich said the aggressive circles striding along the path of confrontation are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states and to slander their peace policy. He noted that the spirit of confrontation has also frequently been demonstrated at the Madrid meeting.

Strongly rebuffing a fresh attempt by the FRG representative to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR and other socialist countries, the GDR spokesman characterized this behavior as typical for a state which clings to the revanchist fiction of a German reich within the 1937 borders. Peter Steglich linked this fact with the ruling by the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe which was intended to extend the jurisdiction of West German penal law to the state territory of the GDR and to its citizens. He strongly emphasized that attempts of this kind and also the continued border provocations are most flagrant violations of the Helsinki Final Act. Against the backcloth of the aggravated international situation, he stressed the responsibility of member-states of the meeting to support the continuation of detente, not only with words but also with deeds.

Peter Steglich said the most important present concern is consolidation of detente and lessening the danger of war. It is therefore, high time that all CSCE member-states unite in their efforts and, in the spirit of the decisions of the United Nations, set the course for the 1980's as the decade of disarmament.

The GDR delegate supported the proposal of the People's Republic of Poland to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The time is ripe and the convening of such a conference would be a realistic step toward making possible a turn to disarmament. It is in the obvious interest of all states.

He said the GDR delegation will shirk no effort during the Madrid meeting to contribute actively together with all participating states, to an agreement on convening an all-European conference and thus contribute to its success.

GDR: Education

LD112108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Dec (ADN)--At the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe there were further consultations by the working groups on Thursday.

The GDR spokesman described the GDR's achievements in education and upbringing. He stressed in particular the upbringing of GDR youth in the spirit of peace, understanding among peoples and international solidarity, and pointed out that in the GDR the ideas of neo-fascism, chauvinism and racism have been eradicated once and for all.

The GDR representative dealt extensively with the development of international relations in the sphere of education. He noted that since the Helsinki conference the contractual foundations have been created for the development of relations between GDR higher education establishments and a series of Western states, which participate in the CSCE. Direct relations between universities and higher education establishments of the GDR and Western states in the CSCE have been further developed. Thus, 12 universities and higher educational establishments in the GDR have made scientific cooperation agreements with universities in capitalist CSCE states.

The GDR spokesman drew attention to the fact that the failure to conclude such agreements is often due to the governments of capitalist states refusing for political or economic reasons to promote direct relations. In 1979, of the 11 offers for cooperation on the basis of agreement which the GDR universities extended to higher education establishment in Western CSCE states only two were accepted.

The GDR delegate came out in favor of an intensified exchange of textbooks and schoolbooks as well as pedagogical documentation, bibliographies and other pedagogical information material on the basis of reciprocity between the CSCE participating states.

It was learned from sources at the conference that in face of the conclusiveness of the statements made by speakers from socialist countries about their achievements in the sphere of education, just as earlier in the discussion about cooperation in the sphere of culture, the representatives of the Western states found themselves compelled to take up a more concrete stand toward the implementation of the Final Act. In this connection the obvious need of these states to make up for their deficiency in the realization of the Final Act also in this sphere, as compared with the results of socialist states, became evident.

The GDR representative showed that since Helsinki the GDR has imported twice as many films and book licenses, five times as many documentary films for television and six times as many stage plays from capitalist countries than they have imported from the GDR. The GDR has trebled the import of films from capitalist CSCE states in 1979 as compared with 1978. On the other hand, the export of GDR films to those states in the same time reached only an increase of 40 percent.

Hungary: Minority Rights

LD141112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] At the Madrid meeting, the leader of the Hungarian delegation said that in Hungary special attention is being paid to the equality of the national minorities' rights. Ambassador Janos Petran stated that in Europe the lesson applies today, too, that it is damaging and it has an adverse influence on interstate relations if the absorption of nationalities is speeded up forcefully. About one-third of all people of Hungarian nationality live outside the country's present frontiers. The situation of the Hungarian national minorities has a considerable effect on our country's domestic life. For this reason too, we wish that they would be able to enjoy their rights under well-ordered circumstances and would be able to build a bridge between our country and the countries in which they live. The Hungarian People's Republic will therefore continue to be ready for the closest possible cooperation with every country concerned, the leader of the Hungarian delegation said at the Madrid meeting.

TIRANA COMMENTS ON 'WORSENING' POLISH CRISIS

LD131610 Tirana in Polish to Poland 0530 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The consequences of the worsening crisis in Poland are placing a burden on the working masses. Press agencies are reporting an obvious shortage of articles in stores, especially of food. At present the supply of butter to stores in Warsaw is 30-40 percent of supplies of this food in the last few years. This difficult situation is not improving at all, despite the numerous charities and the imports of articles by the Polish revisionists. Even the Polish press is compelled to confirm that despite an increase of imports, there will be less meat, fish, and so forth this month in comparison with the same period last year.

Thus, Kania's revisionist clique continues to adopt various steps derived from capitalist models--attempts to alleviate even on a small scale the crisis experienced by the Polish economy--which deepen even further the crisis in the country. Because of this policy, which is directed against the people, the standard of living of the Polish working masses is receiving further blows and the situation is gradually worsening.

DAILY TERMS SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS IMPERIALISTIC

AU121633 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 1 Dec 80 p 4

[Gezim Skenderi article: "Interimperialist Dealings"]

[Text] It is evident that the changes or downfalls of presidents and prime ministers do not change the type or content of internal and external reactionary policy in imperialist and social imperialist states and in their interimperialist relations. A confirmation of this truth is also found in Soviet-American relations. The latest governmental changes in both imperial capital cities did not and could not result in a change of the known line of cooperation and rivalry between them, which both U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism follow. The visit to the Soviet Union of Reagan's envoy, Senator Charles Percy, who will be the future leader of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the recent talks in Moscow between this American politician and Brezhnev, the leader of Soviet social imperialism, were a manifestation of the political contacts between the Soviet leaders and the new American leaders.

Of course, the results of the presidential elections in the United States as well as the governmental changes in the Soviet Union do not take the burden from the people which the course of dealings between the two superpowers inflicts. This also constitutes the essence of relations between them. Politicians come and go, but the American and Soviet imperialist bourgeoisie are interested in continuing and furthering the dealings between the two superpowers for the oppression of peoples and for world domination. Thus, political traffic has also been increasing between the two capitals.

Although Soviet propaganda let off some propagandistic firecrackers aimed at Reagan during the electoral campaign, the fact is that the arrival of the Republican Party in the White House has been warmly welcomed by the Kremlin leaders. This has not resulted from the fact that Reagan publicly declared, perhaps for propaganda reasons, that he was opposed to the grain embargo which Carter had established. The Republican Party is Nixon's and Kissinger's Party, a team which, as is known, inaugurated the so-called "epoch of transition from confrontation to negotiation." As a result of this there were four high level meetings between Soviet social imperialist and U.S. imperialist leaders within the 3 years 1972-1974, along with a number of very dangerous imperialist agreements such as the one on preventing nuclear war and so forth. The team which Reagan has around him is constituted of the old wolves of American politics and business, who were also in Nixon's cabinet. [paragraph continues]

These include Nixon himself, Kissinger, Ford, Haig, Schultz, Simon and others, all of whom the Kremlin leaders have had intense dealings with in Moscow, Washington, California and Vladivostock. In connection with Reagan it is a valuable fact that Brezhnev sent him a congratulatory telegram some hours after the results in the United States were declared; this was done for Carter only after 3 days. At the same time, among the circle of those invited to the Soviet Embassy in Washington on November 7, the greatest honors were made to Nixon and Kissinger, not only as old friends, but also as messengers of Reagan, the new president.

The imperialist United States and the social imperialist Soviet Union, as two superpowers who aspire to and struggle to dominate the world, are not attempting to further exasperate their relations beyond limits, despite the political-strategic games they are playing with Chinese social imperialism, German imperialism, Japanese imperialism and others. A "bipolar world" seems more suitable to American and Soviet strategists than a multipolar one where they would have to share the table with others in the division of the world. Thus the readiness to intensify secret dealings between them has been expressed in both capitals, apart from the bitter hegemonistic rivalry that they are carrying out in various regions of the world. This is an unchangeable, aggressive imperialist policy and strategy of the two superpowers with very heavy consequences for the freedom and independence of peoples. Comrade Enver Hoxha said in the report delivered at the Seventh AWP Congress: "Our party defends the theory that others pay the costs when the superpowers come together as well as when they dispute. The cooperation and rivalry between the superpowers present two sides of a contradictory reality; they are the main expression of the same imperialist strategy for exploitation of the peoples' freedom and for world domination."

FOREIGN LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

Iranian President

AU121113 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] To his excellency Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the anniversary of Albania's liberation I express to your excellency my warm greetings and formulate sincere wishes for your good health and the growing prosperity of the Albanian people.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

28 Nov 1980, Teheran.

PLO's 'Arafat

AU121104 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] To his excellency Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, Tirana.

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of the national and liberation holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I have the honor to send to you the most sincere and warm greetings on behalf of the Palestinian people, by brother members of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and myself. Allow me, your excellency, to demonstrate the pride of the Palestinian people and their revolutionaries for the militant ties which join them with the friendly Albanian people.

I wish to thank you for the help and support that Albania gives to the just struggle of the people against imperialism and Zionism in order to realize their inalienable, national and lawful rights.

Your excellency, please accept the best greetings for your full personal health and happiness and also for the prosperity and progress of the Albanian people on the road to socialism.

Revolution until victory,

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

PRC National Assembly

AU121124 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Albania's liberation, we convey our greetings and good wishes to the Albanian people.

[Signed] The Standing Commi ee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

The State Council of the PRC.

Ethiopia's Mengistu

AU121110 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In the name of the people and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, as well as personally, I wish to convey to you, and through you to the Albanian people, sincere congratulations on the occasion of your national holiday.

Please accept my best wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity and progress of the Albanian people.

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for the Organization of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and supreme commander of the revolutionary arm of socialist Ethiopia.

28 November 1980, Addis Ababa.

Saharan Arab Democratic Republic

AU121100 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] To his excellency Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of your country's liberation, it is my pleasure to send to you in the name of the people and Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, warm greetings and to formulate my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly Albanian people and their government and party.

With the highest fraternal consideration,

[Signed] [Mohamed Abdelaziz] general secretary of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

26 November 1980, in the liberated territories of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

LILOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HAVANA CONGRESS

AU151446 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Havana today. The delegation will attend the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. At Sofia airport, the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

YUGOSLAV WOMEN'S DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

AU131523 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec (BTA)--A delegation of the conference on the women's social status matters in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Chairman Vjera Kovacevic, was on a visit to Bulgaria. The delegation arrived at the invitation of the Bulgarian women's movement committee within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the two organizations.

The delegation was received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and by Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The guests were shown around the Plovdiv County.

At the meeting in the Bulgarian women's movement committee, the committee chairman, Mrs Elena Lagadinova, made the Yugoslav delegation familiar with the social policy of the BCP and the government as regards women, children and the family, with the positions and role of the Bulgarian women in the all-round development of the socialist society, with the tasks of the Bulgarian women's movement at the present stage of development

Some specific forms of the future cooperation between the Bulgarian women's movement committee and the conference on women's social status matters in the SFRY were discussed.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES TODOROV VISIT TO PDRY

AU121543 Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec (BTA)--The government discussed and approved the results of the visit of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, held from November 29 to December 2 of this year, at the invitation of Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The government assessed positively the all-round cooperation developing between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and emphasized the contribution of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to the deepening of the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples. The competent Bulgarian authorities were assigned with the task to organize the fulfillment of Bulgaria's obligations under the agreements signed during the visit.

DRAFT BUDGET, PLAN DISCUSSED AT BCP CC PLENUM

AU152020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana Residence today. The plenum discussed the draft plan on the country's socioeconomic development in 1981-82 and the draft budget for the forthcoming year.

In addition to the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee the members of the Central Control-Auditing Committee Bureau were present at the plenum. Members of the BNAU Permanent Board were also among those present. First secretaries of okrug party committees, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, as well as ministers, who are not members of the BCP Central Committee also attended the plenum.

Statements on the draft plan and draft budget were made by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance. Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech to the plenum.

In addition, the following officials took the floor: Nikola Todoriev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of power supply; Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; Georgi Karaulanov, hero of socialist labor, BCP Central Committee member and secretary of the Trade Unions Central Council; Mitko Atanasov Tenev, chairman of the Sofia Okrug Trade Unions Council; Rositsa Gocheva, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy director of the Economic Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee and Veselin Nikiforov, president of the Bulgarian National Bank and member of the BCP Central Committee.

The BCP Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted the basic principles of the draft plan on the country's socioeconomic development during the 1981-82 period and the 1981 draft budget, proposing to the Council of Ministers to submit the draft budget and plan to the National Assembly for discussion and adoption.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION ON 12 DEC

AU121821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session today at which specific rules for perfecting the administration of culture and education were adopted. These rules, based on the economic approach, are creating vaster opportunities for consistent implementation of the cultural and educational policy of the party.

The government also listened to a report and adopted measures for the further implementation of payments by check and of the checkbook system. The changes in the rule and instructions about checking accounts [vlogonabirance] and payments by check will create the prerequisites for the citizens' time and protecting their interests in connection with check payments.

An instruction was adopted in connection with introducing improved measures for providing automobiles for official and special needs, and in connection with their expedient use. The number of automobiles for official use is being reduced by 22 percent in ministries, departments and okrug people's councils, as well as in public services, and the same applies to reducing the number of drivers. Allocations for use of cars per kilometer are also being reduced. The government discussed other questions as well, on which decisions were adopted.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TU CENTRAL COUNCIL DELEGATION

AU152010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Summary] "Comrade Todor Zhivkov received a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions which submitted a report to him on active participation of the trade unions in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The report is addressed to the BCP Central Committee."

The report points out the prefulfillment of the pledges assumed regarding attaining additional national income amounting to 1.1 billion leva above the task assigned by the state for the 1979-80 period. The report also continues the frontrankers' and medal winners' answer to the appeal for nationwide competition in honor of the 12th BCP Congress.

The report points out that in the 11 months that have elapsed since the beginning of 1980 additional national income amounting to 1,109 billion leva has been obtained, mostly due to savings of material expenditures. By the end of the year the pledge will be prefulfilled by more than 70 million leva.

The trade unions further pledge to expand nationwide competition in labor productivity and to achieve additional profits amounting to a total of 800 million leva during the 1981-82 period.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Politburo, great joy and satisfaction that the trade unions, speaking on behalf of the million-strong army of working people, are reporting active participation in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, active participation in multiplying the material and intellectual wealth of socialist Bulgaria.

"In positively evaluating the work and role of the Bulgarian trade unions, the first party and state leader dwelled in particular on applying and implementing the working people's creative spirit for the purpose of uncovering and exploiting existing reserves and achieving high efficiency in social production. With sincere and warm gratitude Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked the frontrankers and medal winners for their great role and contribution to implementing party policy. Comrade Zhivkov once again dwelled on the responsibility of trade unions in consolidating working and production discipline, in the struggle against indifference and passivity and in creating an atmosphere of intolerance against discipline violators.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his statement by pointing out the great importance of the indestructible unity and mutual trust created in our country between the party and the workers class, between the party and people for the sake of the party's April line and for its implementation in practical life, a cause to which the Bulgarian trade unions have greatly contributed and earned great credit in doing so. This is our historical achievement, which we must preserve and protect like the apple of our eye, Comrade Zhivkov stated."

RAZGRAD WORKERS REPORT TO ZHIVKOV ON PLAN

AU131600 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received a delegation from Razgrad Okrug today. The delegation of Razgrad Okrug working people, headed by Anastasiv Doychev, first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug Party Committee, reported to Comrade Todor Zhivkov about the prefulfillment of the plan for the okrug's socioeconomic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The working people of the okrug fulfilled their plan for net production by 15.8 million leva above the plan. The plan for profits was overfulfilled by 11.7 million leva. Considerable successes were achieved in agriculture. The 5-year plan was fulfilled 101 percent in this sector, and by the end of the year above-plan agricultural production worth 11 million leva will be produced.

Accepting the report, Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that the Politburo highly appreciates the achievements of the local party organization, as a result of which Razgrad Okrug has become the leader in grain production. He recommended that all other okrugs follow this example and apply their experience. Comrade Todor Zhivkov further stressed in his speech that the implementation of new labor organization was correctly followed by Razgrad Okrug, and this will lead to a drastic improvement of labor productivity. In connection with the decision of Razgrad agricultural workers to obtain 1,000 kilograms of grain from 1,000-decare sized plots of land, Comrade Zhivkov noted: "An area of our country which used to be considered backward is now strong enough to compete with world grain producers. There is no better confirmation of the advantages of socialist agriculture, which develops on the basis of accelerated introduction of scientific-technical achievements and of the new socialist labor organization."

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH KURDZHALI OKRUG WORKERS

AU131832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received a delegation of the working people from Kurdzhali Okrug, headed by Georgi Petrov, first secretary of the okrug party committee. The delegation submitted a report addressed to the BCP Central Committee on the prefulfillment of the plan on the okrug's socioeconomic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, according to basic indexes.

In accepting the report, Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially congratulated the communists, the united agrarians and the working people of Kurdzhali Okrug on their selfless efforts and on the great successes achieved during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. In expressing most cordial gratitude on his own behalf and on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the working people of Kurdzhali Okrug even greater successes in their native okrug's socioeconomic development. The meeting was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov and Misho Mishev, as well as by Niko Yakiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's assistant.

ADRIATIC-BLACK SEA RAILROAD LINE PLANNED

AU121102 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (BTA)--The Balkans will be crossed by a railroad line connecting the Black Sea with the Adriatic.

The plans for constructing the remaining part of the main railroad line in Yugoslav territory which will connect Yugoslav railroad lines with Bulgaria and Albania are the main task in the program of the Skopje railroad transport organization for the period 1981-85. For this purpose a railroad line of 44.5 kilometers will be built from Beljakovce to the town of Gyueshevo, thus opening the railroad line from Skopje to Kyuystendil and Sofia. By building a 75 kilometer railroad line from Kichevo to Chafasan--in Albanian territory--the last link of the Balkan railroad line will be completed. This line will connect Varna, Burgas and Sofia with Skopje, Elbasan, Tirana and Durres.

BCP POLITBURO DECISION ON RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

AU150923 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 December on page 1 carries an 800-word report on a "recently adopted" decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo to further develop Bulgarian railroad transportation. The report stresses successes in developing railroad transportation achieved since the BCP Central Committee April plenum, yet points out that "during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, there were some contradictions between economic needs and transportation possibilities which could not be overcome. There are serious weaknesses in the organization of management of railroad transportation, and discipline is being rudely violated."

The main points of the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision, as presented by the report, involve "intensifying the electrification of railroad transportation and constructing double tracks along the main railroads, the reconstruction and modernization of the main railroad stations, the automation of the control of cargo transportation, the complex mechanization of the working processes and the renewal of the equipment. The decision envisages that as a result of those steps, the transportation capability of the basic railroads "will increase 2-3 times, and speeds in some parts will reach 130-160 kilometers per hour." Steps are also envisaged for improving railroad transportation workers everyday life and living conditions.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ROLE OF UNIONS UNDER SOCIALISM

LD150952 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The 24th congress of Hungary's trade unions ended on Saturday. Listen now to a short comment on the role of trade unions in socialist society which was stressed at the congress in Budapest:

The trade union movement has an old tradition in Hungary. This mainly concerns the share of trade unions in the victory of the working people and in the process of building socialism. Addressing the congress, the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, pointed to the particular role of trade unions in socialist society.

Assessing the implementation of trade union tasks within a socialist society, Hungary's trade unionists emphasized at their congress that the role of trade unions definitely is not expressed by opposition to their government. At this sociohistoric stage, this is the case only under capitalism. Were the trade unions to remain in opposition against their government under socialism, they would necessarily find themselves on a platform of opposition to their own class which has created them. If strikes are part of the struggle against capitalism, trade unions must apply this weapon. However, it cannot be applied as part of the methods of socialist construction. Here all the resources at the disposal of society should serve to improve the position of the working people and to raise living standards. These requirements cannot be covered by strikes because they do not enrich society but impoverish it.

A great many working people in Poland are aware of this fact having first joined some strikes to draw public attention to their unresolved problems they are rather disturbed that without their active share in the development of material production, (?these) standards cannot be maintained let alone raised. They therefore disagree with different views on the mission of trade unions. In the weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Associate Professor Kurowski holds the view that if his country's new trade unions were to accept coresponsibility for production, this would be a trick and would turn trade unions into the workingman's whippers [as heard].

Mr. Kurowski apparently holds very strange views on the mission of Poland's trade unions. His words amount to unwillingness to let working people associated in the Solidarity unions avail themselves of their legal right of participating in the process of decisionmaking in the production process. He would like to deny them the right to participate in management. Such theories are in contravention to the mission of trade unions in socialist society. This was also pointed out by Hungary's trade unionists at their 24th congress. In Poland, members of the Solidarity unions are also becoming aware of this fact. That was, for example, corroborated by a statement adopted by one its organizations, together with communists. The gist of the statement was that a patriot today is a person who helps raise the national income by devotedly performing a good job. The meaning is absolutely clear and leaves no doubt about the fact that Poland's working people know their rights but also their duties.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN POLISH EVENTS REPORTED

AFL-CIO Support for Solidarity

AU152121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 80 p 7

[(ZR) report: "Walesa Again Threatens the Government"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec--In an interview with a correspondent of the American news agency, UPI, Lech Walesa, the representative of Solidarity, said about Solidarity's relations with the Polish counterrevolutionary group KOR: [paragraph continued]

"We will undertake nothing without KOR. They are our friends and we will keep on helping them. They can always count on me."

Walesa stated further that Solidarity will respond with a hard counterstrike to governmental measures are not to Solidarity's liking. "That will hit the whole country," he declared.

The statement by Tom Kahn, editor of the FREE TRADE UNION NEWS BULLETIN of the AFL-CIO American trade union center, given to the Washington STAR says that the trade union center has given Solidarity a total of $140,000 within the framework of "aid to Polish workers." Of that sum $50,000 is for a printing machine which will be send to Poland. Kahn further stated that 12,000 exemplars of the bulletin was printed in Polish for the first time and a part of the edition has been sent to Poland. In this connection the Washington STAR wrote that the content of the Polish version was "very provocative." Moreover, Ernest Lee, chief of the AFL-CIO department for international relations, expressed the concern of "numerous organizations" in the United States and Europe that the money gets "into the right hands" in Poland.

'Psychological Warfare'

AU151855 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 80 p 7

[Report by Milan Jelinek, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "Psychological Warfare Waged by Imperialism Against Socialist Poland; They Mobilize Counterrevolution"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE AMERICAN INFORMATION MEDIA MACHINERY EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND BACKED BY IMMENSE FINANCIAL RESOURCES, HAS CONCENTRATED ALL ITS ENDEAVORS ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL EVENTS IN POLAND. ON RADIO EVERY 30 MINUTES, IN UNTOLD NUMBER OF TELEVISION NEWS BROADCASTS, ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS CARRY A FLOOD OF COMMENTARIES, SPECULATION, HALF-TRUTHS AND LIES. THIS VERITABLE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST SOCIALIST POLAND IS ACQUIRING VERY DANGEROUS PROPORTIONS. IT FULFILLS POLITICAL AND POWER AMBITIONS THAT ARE TRANSGRESSING THE RUN-OF-THE MILL ROUTINE OF AMERICAN PROPAGANDA, THE USUAL MAKING FOOLS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

Propaganda centers are feeding Americans figments of fantasy which pop up almost daily in television for example. An American reporter in Warsaw or some other Polish city stops people on the street, introduces them as "ordinary Poles," asks them provocative questions and they, understandably, mouth stereotype sentences that sound as if they were cut out from an anticommunist scenario of American newspapers. And television, naturally, does not bother to explain to the American public how it is possible that every one of those "ordinary Polish working people" speaks fluent English. This is one of the many products of the so-called objective reporting destined for domestic consumption in the United States. But there are also far weightier and far more ominous facts.

American information media have openly begun mobilizing counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. NEWSWEEK has published maps containing bridges, airfields and strategic points and made a battlefield of Polish territory. There is speculation on whether counterrevolutionary forces in Poland will fight in forests or whether they will set up terrorist movements in the cities. Means are openly being assessed which would enable counterrevolution to fight with weapon in hand against the socialist system. Hysteria is being artificially created, nationalist and chauvinistic passions provoked, history and the present are being distorted--in short, anything comes in handy to strain the string of tension in Poland to the utmost.

Radio commentators contact politicians, generals and CIA spies and ask them about the situation in the Polish security corps, in the army, what are the "chances." This heap of poison is no longer destined for the American public alone, but--as CBS TV confirmed--is being broadcast to Poland.

Thus the leaders and organizers of counterrevolution are getting concrete instructions, worked out with the help of the most experienced American experts, as to how to most efficiently harm the socialist system. THOSE DOZENS AND HUNDREDS OF POLEMICAL ARTICLES IN THE UNITED STATES, IN WHICH ALL PROS AND CONS ARE BEING EVALUATED, IN WHICH ONE DISCUSSES AND SEEKS THE "BEST ALTERNATIVE" TO FURTHER DEVELOP POLISH DOMESTIC EVENTS, ARE NOTHING ELSE BUT DETAILED ANALYSES WHICH SERVE THE NEEDS AND THE ORIENTATION OF THOSE HOSTILE GROUPS IN POLAND THAT ARE EMBARKING UPON THE PATH OF STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE POLITICAL POWER AND THE SOCIAL SYSTEM. THUS PROPAGANDA IS BECOMING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY.

According to Washington's assessment, which is unanimously proclaimed here, the influence and the strength of the counterrevolutionary forces concentrated, above all, in the Solidarity organization, but also in other organizations which are active among various strata of the Polish population, has reached such a degree that Polish communists are--it is being said--"in an extremely difficult situation." The Washington POST and the New York TIMES have written that the constant retreat of the government of the Polish People's Republic before the pressure and the demands of Solidarity has stopped since the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of the socialist states.

American news agencies carry reports that antisocialist groups concentrated in Solidarity are rapidly organizing and are becoming increasingly active. American information media have given extensive coverage to a report on sabotage in the Polish mining industry and their Warsaw correspondents have been noting with unconcealed pleasure that tension in the country is rising.

RUDE PRAVO EXPLAINS ATTITUDE ON POLISH SITUATION

AU151801 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Humanitarian Value of Socialism"]

[Text] One week ago we published a report on the meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries that took place in Moscow. That meeting has met with great international response. It emphatically reconfirmed that peace in the world is dear and sacred to socialist countries, that they are capable of uniting in defense against imperialism's belligerent desires and against the overt attempts to weaken the positions of socialism, democracy and peace.

The joint standpoints at which the participants in the meeting arrived express the opinions of the millions-strong masses. Yes, world development is going through a difficult period in which tension is being intensified and the feverish pursuit of weapons assumes an increasingly dangerous character. On the other hand, political contacts among countries with different social systems are becoming more active, the dialogue on major international issues continues and the United Nations fruitfully discusses proposals by socialist and other countries aimed at speedily introducing effective measures limiting and halting the feverish pursuit of armaments. That promotes the process of detente.

One's vigilance must not slacken, however. The peoples of many countries are grateful to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which in cohesion and unity defend the human right to peace. While they protect their own countries against atomic clouds they simultaneously protect the clean sky of their homelands and the peace and tranquillity of their homes. That is no longer merely a class but a truly humanitarian mission of socialism. Its path was opened more than 60 years ago by the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence.

Yes, one could retort--we are protecting ourselves, our socialist community. That is true but thereby we objectively--for the sake of peace and understanding among peoples--protect not only ourselves, but others as well. The warmongers, adventurers, representatives of the military-industrial complex who make up the pinnacle of the bourgeoisie, on the other hand, in pursuing their profits and selfish benefits endanger billions of people. [paragraph continues]

After all, the vision of a nuclear catastrophe does not permit the alternative of the victory of one class or another; the end would be catastrophic for all mankind.

Our generations, however, justly believe that they were born for peace and not for war. They believe that they were not born to vegetate while the rich fill their purses from their work. Our generations, thanks to revolutionary struggle, were born into a world of free work and free man, into the world of socialism.

It is not easy to transform old, antiquated systems, establish a new social order and ensure its prosperity. It is not easy to ensure decent living and cultural standards not for the "upper" few thousand, for the privileged ones, but truly for millions of people. The countries of the socialist community made that attmept. And it has proved to be absolutely convincing, absolutely successful. What is involved is not merely implementing individual wishes or dreams but revolutionary transformation of the world, in which people--armed with the scientific world outlook--are capable of bringing about such a historical transformation, in harmony with revolutionary practice.

And precisely because we have accomplished tha --first the Soviet Union and, after World War II, other countries of Europe, Asia and La in America, with the same attempt being made by some African countries--we are the tar t of a concentrated, integrated barrage of antisocialist forces. They are waiting like vultures for each opportunity, for every weakness to swoop upon their victim, to tread down and destroy us. In that respect we do not indulge and must not indulge in any illusions. A proverb has it that hope is the last to die. Imperialist forces will never stop trying to weaken the strength and cohesion of socialism, to reserve history and set up the old system. Concepts of anti-communist struggle have been worked out to weaken the forces of socialism, to erode socialism "from within" and to kindle chauvinist nationalism in which people would lose their sense of class affiliation and would serve world reaction. Irrespective of the national interests of the bourgeoisie of one capitalist country or another, such concepts always have one common denominator, which is anticommunism, antisocialism.

The history of our peoples is not only very rich but also stormy. Only after centuries of struggle for our existence did we acquire--precisely thanks to alliance with the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union--national sovereignty and security, our self-realization of people and state, the self-realization of the working man. We will not let ourselves be deprived of such values. As is known from our own bitter experience of the years of crisis 1968 and 1969, a few almost managed to deprive us of those values. That is a lesson one does not forget, one that is still alive.

A few days ago we recalled the 10th anniversary of the December session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which adopted the analytical document "Lessons From the Crisis Development in the Party and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." It is not a document that lies fallow in our libraries; it is the party's and society's collective experience rooted in our minds and hearts, a document which addresses with equal urgency the past, the present and the future. It bears out that in the interest of socialism a Marxist-Leninist party must always adhere to principles in its policy, must not abandon its position of a vanguard, must be always firmly linked with the people and be backed by profound feelings of proletarian and socialist internationalism, feelings that have been verified by life. We are fully aware that only our own mistakes and errors can weaken us and give the lurking enemy a chance. At the same time we are aware that on the other side of the class barricade the mortal enemy is on the alert and is capable of uniting in merciless anticommunist struggle against us.

Our "Lessons From the Crisis Development" have international validity. Surely, history does not always repeat itself with absolute accuracy. However, it would be an outright tragic error if our friends failed to draw a lesson from our experiences, from our fateful moments, but even more so if our enemies learned that lesson--to make an even more effective anticommunist struggle. It even seems that they are doing that now.

Socialism as a whole does not develop in a sterile environment. External influences are manifested in every country to a certain degree. That works, naturally, the other way around as well: Our struggles have also helped the working people of the capitalist countries to obtain at least some of their demands. After all, socialism has emerged from the womb of capitalism and has been marked for years by old traditions and habits, by the relics of petit bourgeois morals and ideology. People in it are systematically fed inimical propaganda through information systems. They are phenomena that are not negligible. But that is a motivation to perform even more effectively ideological and political-educational work, as was emphasized by the 18th CPCZ Central Committee.

In building socialism our countries are making use of the generally valid laws governing socialist revolution and construction. In their own interest they are making use of the experience from the fraternal parties' revolutionary struggle. Nevertheless, every socialist country is solving a number of special, unique tasks and complex problems.

Our country, too, has understanding for the special features of individual countries. Socialist countries in general have a degree of tolerance toward developments in individual countries that they do not claim the right to be "the supreme judge." However, it is not just a matter of tolerance but also of comradely trust in the strength and capabilities of individual fraternal parties and countries to carry out a policy for the benefit of the working people, for the benefit of socialism and peace. That is absolutely essential and decisive. That also applies to our attitude toward the Polish People's Republic, our immediate neighbor, where difficult problems are being solved and where, as we know, world reaction sees its chance to weaken and break socialism as a system.

All of us received with satisfaction that part of the report from the Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact representatives in which the participants expressed the conviction that the communists, workers class and working people of fraternal Poland will succeed in overcoming the existing difficulties and will ensure further development of the country along the socialist path.

All goals of the present anticommunist world are directed against socialism. All efforts of our socialist community are aimed at enhancing socialism. In that effort we are backed by numerous friends all over the world, all the more so because socialism does not protect only its class interests--which are in reality the interests of the absolute majority of people--but also humanitarian interests, the interests of peace and progress. He who weakens socialism in any way at the same time weakens mankind's prospects of peace and peaceful coexistence. And that is a responsibility that should be pondered by those forces that are interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries, forces that are complicating the path to peace and understanding.

RUDE PRAVO ON NEED FOR PARTY UNITY, LEADING ROLE

AU131722 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Marie Boudova and Tomas Mrhal: "The Party's Strength Tested by History; on the 10th Anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee Session of December 1970"]

[Excerpts] In December 1970, 10 years ago, a CPCZ Central Committee session approved documents that are of lasting validity for the activity of our communist party: "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," and "Resolution on Topical Issues of Party Unity."

Those historically significant documents played an extraordinarily important role in the consolidation process following the years of crisis--1968 and 1969. The documents made it possible to perceive the causes as well as the consequences of the crisis, showed the ways to overcome the crisis and proved with concrete facts the objective necessity of the party's leading role in the process of building socialist society.

The Objective Need for a Leading Role

The party's leading role is not something artificially construed. It is the outcome of the proletariat's revolutionary struggle, of the authority enjoyed by the CPCZ as a result of its almost 60 years of activity for the well-being of the working people. The Communist Party's leading role, and the enhancement of that role, are phenomena, governed by law, that are operative in all historical stages of the party's activity--in the struggle for establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat, in building socialism and in particular, in building communism. The Communist Party's leading role is an essential prerequisite for the preparation, mobilization and cohesion of the forces of socialist revolution. It is precisely in this fact that we must seek the decisive reasons for the rightwing's targeting its attacks in the years of crisis primarily against the Communist Party and its leading role. Experience acquired from developments in our country, and in other countries of the socialist community, has clearly shown that it is precisely due to correct party guidance that the working people understand the character and direction of social development, and can be truly ideologically mature and active in the socialist social movement.

While the followers of various "models" of socialism advocate a narrowing down of the party's activity and influence, Marxist-Leninist parties defend the view that has been verified by life; namely, that the ruling Communist Party is responsible for the present and future development of society.

Comprehensive Approach

The Communist Party's leading role, therefore, must be applied in a comprehensive manner. It must comprise all areas of social life--economic, sociopolitical, ideological and cultural. Its leading role in shaping and developing society is enacted by the party primarily through the method of persuasion and through the mediation of communists who are members and functionaries of state, economic and social organizations.

The Communist Party is the leading core of the political system, of the entire mechanism of state and social organizations. It does not leave a single state or social organization without its influence. While doing so, it does not replace those organizations and does not diminish their role, but extends the greatest possible support to them in developing their own creative activity. As a leading force of society, it coordinates the activity of all state and social organizations.

The Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries reject various anarchist "theories" reducing the role of the state in building socialism, as well as the Maoist and Trotskyite demands to make the role of state coercion absolute. They also reject the anarchosyndicalist calls for the "neutrality" of trade unions or cooperatives.

An important place in the Communist Party's activity is held by the party's guidance of society's intellectual life, by the communist education of the working people. Czechoslovak events confirm that in the ideological sphere, there must not be an retreat before bourgeois ideology, with which ther cannot be any compromise. They confirm that the party must not succumb to excessive orientation toward practice [praktičismus], to weakening ideological work and reducing it to mere propaganda of policy, or to abstract explanations of Marxist-Leninist precepts. The "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" notes that "the party's ideological work always was, is and must be an integral part of the party's and workers class' political struggle. Any neglect and weakening of the party's mass political and ideological work and any disturbance of that work's theoretical, class and internationalist foundations is taken advantage of by the class adversary. That inevitably leads first to attempts to 'improve' or 'perfect' socialism, and to substituting internationalism with nationalism; goes over to cultivating the ideal of a petit bourgeois, consumer-type socialism, and to creating false myths about socialist reality. Finally it results in rejecting and denying socialism as such. [paragraph continues]

The Communist Party and the socialist state must have control over all instruments to bring about the political, class and ideological goals."

Unity--A Decisive Prerequisite

An incorruptible law of the Communist Party's life is the party's ideological and organizational unity, the cohesion of its ranks and the ideologically mature discipline of all communists. The Communist Party's unity is a decisive prerequisite for its successful activity. That is pointed out by the "Resolution on Topical Issues of Party Unity."

That document is, due to its content, equally as pertinent as the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development." It not only analyzed the rightwing's tactics in the attempt to subvert the party, but also put forward a thorough, long-term concept of offensive political and ideological work, which--as the 15th CPCZ Congress confirmed--remains permanently valid.

Struggle against rightwing opportunism, struggle for developing the activity of the whole party and, under its leadership, all working people--that is, above all, an everyday struggle for strengthening unity: ideological, internationalist, organizational, political and action unity. That struggle, as the resolution states, "requires that all bodies and organizations and all party members actively carry out mass political work, adopt Marxism-Leninism, overcome a liberal approach to the infiltration of alien views, do not allow ideological compromise, resolutely oppose all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and act always in the spirit of communist principles. At the same time it requires that they see to the unity of ideological and organizational work."

Unity, on which the effectiveness and quality of party work depends to a considerable extent, must be backed by the consistent and creative application of the tested Leninist principles and norms of the party's structure, internal life and activity, principles that have been verified by historical practice. The resolution stresses, in particular, the necessary to fully apply democratic centralism, which represents--in dialectical linkage with inner-party democracy--one of the founding stones of the party's leading role. It is an important instrument creating prerequisites for asserting a uniform strategy and tactics, a means enabling coordinated activity of individual bodies and organizations at all levels of the party structure. That principle is at the same time a safeguard and weapon against such extremely negative phenomena as anarchy on the one hand and bureaucratism on the other.

Apart from democratic centralism, the resolution underscores the importance of other generally valid and, in substance, unchangeable principles. Among them it underscores specifically the importance of the principles of collective leadership, party-oriented principled criticism and close ties between the party and the masses. At the same time the resolution substantiates the essential need for drawing conclusions from the passivity of party members, which demoralizes the party collective and weakens the party ranks' action capability.

Various revisionists tried to gut the core and true meaning of the Leninist principles of party work. A number of "improvers" of socialism, who tried to adapt socialism to their own image of it, claimed that the crisis development was allegedly caused by the incorrectness of the principles, which they then gave as a reason for revising them. Today, however, it is more than obvious that they mistook the consequence for the cause. As it inevitably had to turn out--and actually did turn out--the principles were not wrong but their application, to the extent that they were applied because the rightwing finally virtually eliminated them from party practice.

The results of the past 10 years have clearly shown that the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party found effective ways out of the period of crisis. Fully trusting and actively supporting the party's policy, they are successfully building an advanced socialist society. [paragraph continues]

In the great political school of life which the working people underwent in the years of crisis, they acquired much experience. Among the most important lessons was the recognition that the strength of the party lies in its cohesion with the masses, in the consistent implementation of the tested Gottwaldian slogan "Face to face with the masses." Through our present work, we are living up to the legacy of the party's revolutionary traditions. The years which have elapsed since the adoption of the historically important documents are a respectable continuation of developing the socialist road, the 60-year-old road of struggles for the victory of our Communist Party.

'LESSONS' SEMINAR HELD AT CPCZ POLITICAL SCHOOL

AU141538 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 80 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Conference of the CPCZ Central Committee's Advanced Political School; the Lesson's Lasting Validity"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Dec (CTK)--A conference of teachers and students devoted to the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the document "Lessons Drawn from the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" was held at the CPCZ Central Committee's Advanced School of Politics on Wednesday.

The main report, which emphasized the lasting validity of that important document for our present and future, was delivered by Zdenek Smoldas, head of the department of the history of the CPCZ at the CPCZ Central Committee's Advanced School of Politics.

From the discussion it was obvious that the 10 years that had elapsed since the discussion and approval of the document have affirmed its fundamental importance and current validity for all spheres of our socialist society's life. The experience summed up in the CPCZ document and the results which were achieved in the course of overcoming the political, economic and spiritual disruption of the country and in the development of our socialist society in past years confirm--as the conference emphasized--the necessity to permanently combat opportunism, revisionism, anticommunism, and to develop Marxist theory in a creative way in connection with accomplishing tasks in building an advanced socialist society.

MANAGERS OBLIGATED TO IMPLEMENT 'SET OF MEASURES'

AU141919 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "What Many People Have Not Yet Grasped"]

[Excerpts] The "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management of the National Economy" knocks on any door--regardless of whether it will be a welcome or unwelcome guest at any workplace whether we are waiting for it, looking forward to it or whether we would love to send it to hell.

Since this March, since the adoption of the CPCZ Central Committee's and CSSR Government's decision on the "Set of Measures," we have heard and read anough various inspiring thoughts and suggestions. And yet... a few days before it goes into effect and its principles become everyday practice, we cannot be satisfied with the preparations to implement it to date.

What are the weak spots, open problems and extant shortcomings?

More than once and from more than one leading economic executive we have heard that elaborating and ensuring the "Set of Measures" has reached a dead end or goes around in circles for objective reasons for which they are not to blame. Allegedly they did not receive this or that sort of instructions or orders, legislation is lagging behind needs, they were not acquainted with the tasks of the 1981 executive plan or the plan was not definitely resolved and so forth. An atmosphere was being created in which more than one of the executives almost expected to get sympathy or to deflect criticism to superior bodies. Yes, there is a grain of truth in that. Perhaps there were delays along the administrative route and perhpas instructions lagged behind the original schedule.

But, is that fact essential and decisive in preparing the economic production units, enterprises, plants and work collectives to implement the "Set of Measures"? Or, is such a reaction instead a manifestation of a wave of extant formalism, of making excuses and being indolent, on which those who have responsibilities are floating, preferring to play clever tricks and to practice oneupmanship with their duties, or else to substantiate shortcomings in their work precisely by citing so-called objective reasons, and not always behaving in the principled manner of communists?

Not in all economic production units, enterprises and plants are they waiting martyr-like and with hands folded in their laps. There also are leading economic executives, who in time and realistically grasped that the realization of the "Set of Measures" is a highly political task, that the transition to using intensive factors of economic growth--particularly of technical development--is the only possible alternative and a necessity if we do not want to stagnate in our development or live at the expense of future generations.

Unfortunately, many of us still have not grasped that the perfected system is not founded on instructions--whether there are enough of them or whether they are lacking; what is decisive are new approaches to the solution of new tasks and problems, a new way of thinking that stems from the responsibility to ensure what has to be done, what has to be fulfilled. Making excuses that their organization or their enterprise still has not received this or that detail is a transparent maneuver and a weak excuse. It is evidence of not grasping the political significance of the "Set of Measures" and of an inadequate personal and social responsibility by the individual.

What we need now primarily is greater flexibility, healthy entrepreneurship and courage to take justified risks.

FORMER 'CHARTER 77' SPOKESMAN FREED, REARRESTED

LD142208 Hamburg DPA in German 2020 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna/Brno (DPA)--Jaroslav Sabata, the former spokesman of "Charter 77," the Czechoslovak civil rights movement, who has served a 26-month prison term, has been taken to Brno, his home town, and released. The 54-year-old former Communist Party secretary in Brno played a leading role among the reformist communist leaders during the "Prague Spring" in 1968. In January 1979 he was sentenced to a prison term on a charge of insulting a police officer.

Czechoslovak dissidents in Vienna said yesterday that secret police officers had rearrested Sabata in his daughter's Prague home and taken him to an unknown destination.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN ENVOY'S MISSION--Abd ar-Rahman Farzat, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the CSSR, concluded his mission in the CSSR and departed on 4 December from Prague. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

VISITING AFGHAN MINISTER--Professor Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, minister of public health of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived with his entourage on 4 December in Prague for an official visit. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

VISITING PDRY DELEGATION--The study delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, led by (Gabar Saad), head of the educational sector of the party Central Committee's ideological department, was received on 4 December by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. In a friendly talk they exchanged experience on the work of party and state bodies, particularly in educational matters, and assessed the possibilities of expanding cooperation in youth education and upbringing. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY DEMAND FOR PRISONER RELEASE REPORTED

AU151833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Solidarity Demands Liberation of Counterrevolutionaries"]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--According to Western news agency reports a committee for the liberation of counterrevolutionaries currently in jail in Poland was founded by the Polish Solidarity trade union on Wednesday. It comprises leading Solidarity representatives, including Lech Walesa. The prisoners whose liberation is being demanded by the committee includes Moczulski, the leader of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland," whose repeatedly professed objective is the elimination of socialism in the Polish People's Republic. Kuron, the head of the counterrevolutionary KOR Group, has expressly supported the founding of this committee.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO KURT WALDHEIM

LD121142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a greetings message to UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim on the 20th anniversary of the decolonization declaration. It pays tribute to the great progress made in removing colonialism.

It is pointed out that since World War II more than 90 national liberated states have come into being, which despite great difficulties, are overcoming the consequences of colonial rule and which oppose the resurgence of neocolonialist dependence. Their commitment to peace, disarmament, equal-rights and international cooperation enjoy high esteem. Together with these states the GDR strives for international security, detente, the worldwide implementation of the right to self-determination, and the democratic transformation of international trade relations.

In the message, Erich Honecker draws attention to the millions of people still living under colonial and racist oppression. On behalf of the people of the GDR he opposes and attempts to delay decolonization and to misuse the still dependent territories for aggressive military purposes. The message of greetings notes: "The GDR condemns the terror by the apartheid regime, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggressions against neighboring states as well as the continued support of this regime by imperialist states and international monopolies. It strongly advocates the strict implementation of the arms embargo, the halting of any sort of nuclear collaboration with South Africa and comprehensive economic sanctions."

In his message, Erich Honecker confirms the GDR's solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples for national and social liberation. He gives the assurance that also in the future the people of GDR will contribute to the total implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and countries.

GDR, CSSR MUSICIANS' UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

AU132120 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 9 December on page 3 carries a 1,300-word "Statement of the Union Presidiums of the GDR and CSSR Musicians: Manifestation of Close Affinity With the Workers Class and its Revolutionary Party," adopted at a recent joint deliberation of the Czechoslovak Composers' Union Presidium and of the Union of GDR Composers and Musicians. After praising the gains resulting from the Great October Socialist Revolution, the statement continues:

"We also see with great anxiety how the imperialist forces are conducting a dangerous and comprehensive attack against peace and the security of peoples.

The most dangerous and reactionary imperialist forces are trying to reverse the detente process, counterpose a policy of exacerbated confrontation to the policy of peaceful detente, and the arms race to military disarmament. We witness the policy of obstruction to the SALT II treaty, the provocative U.S. naval deployment in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, the NATO missile decision of December 1979, the FRG's citizenship claim vis-a-vis the population of our sovereign state, and the tremendous efforts to fan counterrevolution throughout the entire world.

"We are dedicated to peace. We want disarmament, cooperation and friendship with the peoples. For us, and in light of the experiences of history, socialism and peace are in conjunction. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers class of our countries, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, in the struggle for socialism and peace, against war and social reaction, against all attacks on socialism and its treasure chest of ideas."

The statement continues that the GDR and CSSR musicians are called upon to adopt a firm position for socialism in the socialist society, and to forge sharp weapons for the struggle for peace and against the imperialist policy of confrontation, arms race and anticommunism. The statement goes on:

"Proceeding from all this, and taking into consideration the increased social demands leveled on our cooperation, the members of the Presidiums and secretaries of our unions have today defined the essential forms and methods of our cooperation for the years up to 1985 in an agreement here in the GDR capital of Berlin."

The statement notes that the firm position of musicians in the community of socialist countries rallied around the Soviet Union, provides the orientation and basis for their work, and at the same time challenges them to responsible work as a reliable partner of the workers class in further fashioning the developed socialist society.

The statement was signed on 3 December 1980 by Prof Ondrej Ocenas, national prizewinner, president of the Union of Czechoslovak Composers; Zdenko Mikula, meritorious artist and union secretary; Josef Bohac, meritorious artist and union secretary; Dr Vaclav Kucera, responsible secretary, Union of Czech Composers and Interpreters; Jirina Hulkova, secretary for foreign relations, Prof Dr Ernst H. Meyer, national prizewinner, member of the SED Central Committee, and president of the GDR Composers and Musicians Union; Gerd Natschinski, national prizewinner, union vice president; Prof Dr of Sciences Walther Siegmund-Schultze, national prizewinner and union vice president; Dr Peter Spahn, first union secretary; Wolfgang Musielak, union secretary; and Dr Konrad Meimand, union secretary.

FISCHER MEETS WITH SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0933 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his opposite number from Sri Lanka, Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, today began official talks at the Foreign Ministry of the GDR in Berlin.

The ministers held a comprehensive exchange of views on the further development of friendly relations between the two states and on topical questions concerning the international situation.

HONECKER GREETS PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

LD090014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN)--In a congratulatory telegram to General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the president of the Portuguese Republic, Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, said that the further development of relations between the GDR and Portugal will help strengthen peace and detente in Europe and benefit both sides. The telegram was sent to the Portuguese president on the occasion of his reelection.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET LAO LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU160814 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "Cordial Birthday Greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan; Congratulations From Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to Laos"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]; and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and government and the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you on your 60th birthday most cordial greetings and congratulations.

Your path through life is inseparably linked with the struggle of many decades by the Lao people for national and social liberation. For 25 years you have stood at the head of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Lao working people, the LPRP. You have a great share in the victory of the Lao people, and the historic successes achieved since the LPDR's founding, in overcoming the consequences of colonialism, neocolonialism and a war of aggression, as well as in building the foundations of socialism.

We very cordially thank you for your considerable contribution to developing fraternal cooperation among our parties, states and peoples. We gladly remember the significant visit of the LPDR party-government delegation to the GDR in May 1977. We are firmly convinced that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the GDR and LPDR will successfully develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, very esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, good health and creative vigor as well as further great successes in your responsible activity.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 11-12 DECEMBER

LD121434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 12 Dec 80

["Communique on the 13th Meeting of the SED Central Committee"--ADN Headline]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN)--The SED Central Committee met for its 13th session in Berlin on 11 and 12 December.

The Politburo report was presented by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, moved the draft of the 1981 economic plan.

Fifteen comrades spoke during the discussion.

The Central Committee endorsed the Politburo report and the speech on moving the 1981 economic plan. It gave its consent to the bills on the 1981 economic plan and the 1981 budget

BRIEFS

SUPER TRAWLER FOR USSR--The workers of the Stralsund shipyard today handed over ahead of schedule the 22d and thus this year's last Atlantic supertrawler to the Soviet high seas fishery industry. The GDR fishery industry center can thus view this as the highest result of the year. Goods production increased by more than M38 billion, compared with 1979. Almost 90 percent of the products bear the quality mark "Q". The Stralsund shipbuilders plan to build seven new ships prior to the 10th party congress, thus overfulfilling the plan by an additional day's production. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1905 GMT 9 Dec 80 DW]

ARMAND HAMMER MEETS WITH LEADERS, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

Received by Kadar, Marjai

LD151216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Armand Hammer, chairman of one of the largest American oil companies, Occidential Petroleum, and a noted American public personality. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the government Economic Committee, was present at the meeting.

Earlier Jozsef Marjai held talks with Armand Hammer at the National Assembly building about commercial and production contacts between the American corporation and the firms controlled by it on the one hand and Hungarian enterprises on the other hand.

Joint Oil, Coal Agreements

LD152030 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 15 Dec (MTI)--The negotiations that Dr Armand Hammer, president of the board of directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and the leading American businessmen who accompanied him, conducted in Budapest ended with the signing of agreements on Monday. A technical-scientific, economic and commercial cooperation outline agreement covering complex utilization of natural resources was signed for Occidental Petroleum by Dr Armand Hammer, and for the interested Hungarian companies by responsibles of the Central Mining Development Institute and Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Company.

The parties to the agreement will elaborate the methods of cooperation in the prospecting and mining of oil, natural gas and solid minerals, as well as the joint production and marketing of various chemical products. Besides they intend to establish joint enterprises and do joint third marketing.

Tatabanya collieries and Island Creek Coal, the subsidiary of Occidental, have signed an accord on the establishment of a joint enterprise to function in the United States. The joint company will utilize the Haldex process developed in Hungary to reclaim mine [word indistinct] in American mines.

Dr Armand Hammer and his suite left Budapest on Monday.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN PARTY

LD160035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the MSZMP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] has been signed in Budapest. The communique issued about the talks stressed that the representativs of the Hungarian party will further strengthen their solidarity with the Afghan people who are working on the building of a new society and are waging a struggle for the maintenance of their country's independence and the preservation of the achievements of the revolution.

The Afghan party delegation has been received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, and by Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations.

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CUBAN POLITIBURO MEMBER

LD152336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation which is to take part in the congress of the Cuban Communist Party next week has arrived in Havana. The delegation, which is led by Mihaly Korom, was received by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba. The Hungarian guests are today sightseeing in Havana.

MEHES ADDRESSES MEMORIAL MEETING ON PARTY MISSION

LD121428 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A wreath-laying ceremony was held this morning to mark the 75th anniversary of the birth of Imre Mezo, an outstanding fighter in the international and workers movement.

A memorial in honor of Imre Mezo was commissioned in the building of the Budapest Party Committee this morning. A memorial exhibition has been organized with the help of the Museum of the Workers Movement at the offices of the Educational Directorate of the Party Committee. Lajos Mehes, member of the party Politburo, made a speech at the opening of the exhibition. He noted that Imre Mezo professed a profound belief in the revolutionary mission of the working class and that he realized that this could only be put into practice with the organizational and educational work of the communist party. He fought against those who no longer deserved to remain members of the party and against those who wanted to overthrow the workers power by using as their excuse the need to remedy the mistakes made by socialism. Imre Mezo expressed the will of those Hungarian communists who had decided to wage a struggle on two fronts, Lajos Mehes noted.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO PERU--Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Vilmos Meruk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary accredited to the Republic of Peru, who will shortly be proceeding to his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 11 Dec 80 LD]

THAI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Thursday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Manaspas Xuto, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present on the occasion was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 11 Dec 80 LD]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND--Hungary will buy cosmetic products, electroacoustical equipment and clothes from Poland next year. In exchange, we will be delivering textiles, furniture and synthetic and leather products. A protocol on this has been initialed in Budapest by the two deputy ministers of internal trade, Karoly Molnar and Lucjan Jaskolski. It was noted during their talks that internal trade exchange had more than doubled in the last 5 years and that its value stood at 2,000 million forints. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO CONGO--Gyorgy Nagy, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, has presented his credentials to Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo. [Text] [Budepest NEPSZABDSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 80 p 8 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Jiri Prosl, deputy head of a Central Committee department, visited our country from 1-5 December. The delegations studied aspects of party direction of the electrotechnical industry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Dec 80 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Istvan Debreceni, our country's ambassador accredited to the Republic of Indonesia, who will proceed to his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Dec 80 p 8 AU]

WEST RAISING 'SMOKESCREEN' OVER CURRENT CRISIS

AU151625 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Dec 80 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski article: "The Motives of the Antisocialist Campaign in the West"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE EVENTS TAKING PLACE IN OUR COUNTRY HAVE NOT DISAPPEARED FROM THE PAGES OF THE PRESS IN EUROPE AND IN OTHER CONTINENTS FOR THE LAST 5 MONTHS. WE STATE THAT WITHOUT MEGALOMANIA. HOWEVER, THE RECENT ALARMIST AND VIRTUALLY CATASTROPHIC VOICES THAT RESOUNDED IN BOURGEOIS MEDIA ON THE SUBJECT OF POLAND AND OF FOREIGN "INTERVENTION" ALLEGEDLY THREATENING US MUST AROUSE OUR SURPRISE AND INDIGNATION. AS AN EXAMPLE, WE CAN QUOTE THE HAMBURG WEEKLY DER SPIEGEL NO50) OF 8 DECEMBER, THE COVER OF WHICH FEATURED A TANK CRUSHING THE WHITE EAGLE UNDER ITS TREADS. MASS MEDIA OF OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE BELONGING TO NATO, ARE MAINTAINING THEIR MATERIALS CONCERNING OUR COUNTRY IN THE SAME MILITARISTIC TONE.

The catastrophic vision of the events in and around Poland is ANOTHER STAGE IN THE ESCALATING ANTICOMMUNIST AND ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA THAT IS USING THE "POLISH" PRETEXT.

Why do certain Western forces, despite the mitigating official statements issued by some governments, USE POLAND TO STRIKE AT THE USSR AND THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY?

One of the reasons becomes obvious when we take a look at the proceedings of the December session of the NATO military and political leadership in Brussels. Behind the smokescreen of "Polish problems" and the alleged Soviet "threat" it discussed the DETAILS OF DEPLOYING IN WESTERN EUROPE, PARTICULARLY IN THE FRG, FORMIDABLE NEW AMERICAN NUCLEAR MISSILES CAPABLE OF HITTING THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, INCLUDING POLAND.

The pretext of the alleged foreign "threat" to Poland and of the mounting tensions was for the Atlantic "hawks" and ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF FORCING THE ARMS RACE IN NATO, which was opposed by some minor allies.

The outcry about the alleged Soviet "threat" serves to DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE VIENNA DISARMAMENT TALKS. It is not a secret that NATO circles dislike the proposals put forward by the socialist countries in order to reach a compromise and an agreement. At the Madrid meeting of signatories to the CSCE Final Act Poland, seconded by its allies, moved to convene in autumn, 1981, a conference on military detente in Warsaw. That motion was received without any enthusiasm by antidetente and anti-Soviet NATO forces preparing for a long-term arms race.

For Washington the alleged "Soviet threat" was a pretext to assume a negative attitude to Leonid Brezhnev's new proposal to create a sphere free from foreign armaments [zbrojenia] in the Persian Gulf area and in the same way some circles across the ocean, striving for confrontation, are using that "threat" as a MOTIVE FOR RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE CHINESE HEGEMONISTS IN THE BEIJING-TOKYO-WASHINGTON AXIS.

The situation in Poland and attributing allegedly "interventionist" intentions to the USSR is thus a hypocritical trick to DISTRACT THE ATTENTION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION FROM THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN ESCALATING BOTH IN EUROPE AND ALL OVER THE WORLD and accompanied by the threats of a possible embargo on East-West trade, and the blockade of some socialist lands. The entire traditional catalogue of anti-Soviet fabrications using the communist bugaboo has also been renewed, this time excessively using the "Polish issue," TO TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE IN THE NATO BLOC.

The same Atlantic circles would like to revive for their purposes the "syndrome of Polish isolation." The reanimation of that syndrome is ALSO A PART AND PARCEL OF THE WAR OF NERVES CONDUCTED AT THE EXPENSE OF POLAND AGAINST THE DEFENSE ALLIANCE--THE WARSAW PACT. Participation in the socialist community is--what the Poles commonly appreciate--a guarantee of our security and the inviolability of our borders. It is a shield for the peaceful process of socialist renewal.

The Moscow meeting of leading party figures and statesmen from all Warsaw Pact member states, held a few days ago, fully confirmed that point. Despite the suggestion of Western propaganda that the Poles would allegedly be unable to settle their affairs in line with the interests of socialism, leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states "EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE COMMUNISTS, THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE OF FRATERNAL POLAND WILL BE ABLE TO OVERCOME THE EXISTING DIFFICULTIES AND WILL ENSURE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY IN THE SOCIALIST WAY."

The drums of anti-Soviet hysteria audible in the West are assessed as an attempt to disturb our allied relations with our neighbors and to add extreme nervousness to our difficult issues and to the process of renewal.

COMMENTARY HITS ALARMIST REPORTS, OPPOSES EXTREMISM

LD152152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] It is a fact that we are being scared, and what's more, not only us. Two weeks ago the American weekly NEWSWEEK published on its cover the face of Lech Walesa, beside a hammer and sickle. A burning fuse was attached to the hammer and the caption: A Threat to Moscow. So I think it is high time to say straight out that the renewal in Poland is no threat to Moscow, Ulaanbaatar, Paris or Brussels. On the contrary, the renewal in Poland is a chance for socialism and stability in Eruope. It is a chance for a renewal of the ties between the authorties and society and it was always those links that the idea of socialism was about. It is fairly obvious that transformations of this extent do not take place without controversy and dispute, without discussion. The important thing is that they have been taking place, up to now at least, without confrontation and that is how it should stay, how it must stay. For that reason the fundamental issue is to oppose all types of extremism, for there is basically no cause for any kind of confrontation. Everybody in this country, or almost everybody, is in favor of a change of the previous status quo, which propelled us into a vast abyss and escape [word indistinct] from the difficulties which could, after all, have been solved at a minimal cost which could have been avoided without cost, if it had not been for the separation of the leadership from those carrying out the instructions, those who were deprived of a voice.

Last Friday, the chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, Stefan Bratkowski, talking to foreign correspondents, said that essentially we want one thing: a revolution of commonsense. I put my name to that, without any reservations.

So we have a request: Do not disturb us with the help of NEWSWEEK covers, with the help of alarmist reports by journalists from our country, statements by politicans, announcements that worker disquiet continues in Poland, which is an obvious untruth. Do not disturb us in doing what we must do: restoring the republic. After all, the strength and stability of our republic is in the interest of both East and West Europe. There must not be (?friction) or anarchy in the very center of the continent which is striving for detente and cooperation. We Poles realize that better than anybody else. We do not have to be reminded of it.

I think that Polish society, by force of the facts which have come about since August, actually [word indistinct] July up to today, has proved its maturity and patience; that very society which in its overwhelming majority [words indistinct] did not try to take advantage of the authorities' paralysis by a wave of criticism; did not try to take advantage of panic and scaremongering. The society respected the authorities and expected them to do the same, to respect the society which gives a mandate to the authorities.

Like everybody else, I often stand in lines. I listen to the [word indistinct] discussions and disputes and I think that taking the sitaution into consideration, there are surprisingly few of them.

Such deficits on the market as we are experiencing at the present time and which we will be experiencing in the foreseeable future, could cause greater ferment--would have caused it--if not for the August events in Gdansk and the understanding that August has given us a change. After all, 6 months ago, the lines were half as long and twice as aggressive. They were that way because there was no hope of an improvement.

Frightening us is an attempt to take that hope away from us. Fright is grist to the mill of those who would like to hamper the restoration of the republic. Fear is a bad counselor and [words indistinct]. If we repel fear, we will comprehend more clearly and realize more clearly the real threats hanging over our renewal.

SZCZEPANSKI ON POLITICAL CRISIS; 'POLISH SOLUTION'

LD151457 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Dec 80 p 11

[Alexandra Kwiatkowska interview with Polish State Council member Jan Szczepanski: "If Poland Were To Be Crushed, the Danger of Insurrection Would Be Added to the Danger From Crises"--date and place not specified; first graf is editorial introduction]

[Text] Jan Szczepanski, member of the Polish State Council (collective state presidency), vice president of the Academy of Sciences and former president of the International Sociological Association, is the Polish leadership's scientist. He has recently been made a doctor honoris causa of the Sorbonne. Prior to the recent PZPR Congress he forecast a crisis and upheavals and wrote that the principle itself of the party's leading role would not change and that the party would not be prepared to give up any of its political rights in favor of any representative organization.

LE MATIN: Since it is out of the question that the party abandon its leading role, will it not pretend after every recurring crisis that nothing has happened?

Jan Szczepanski: When the party was written into the (1976) Constitution, this factor changed its nature and role. Prior to this the party was above the system and the law. But once it was written into the Constitution it became an element of constitutional order. It is no longer sufficient to defend the party's role in ideological terms; it is now necessary to define it in legal terms. As the state party it is responsible for its own leading role not only before God and history but also from a judicial and legal viewpoint. If fundamental state laws are now to be modified, the machinery of party responsibility will also be created and as a result of this change it will no longer be possible to pretend that nothing has happened.

LE MATIN: Has the political team which was formed at the end of the recent plenum any chance of implementing a "Polish solution," without aid from "fraternal countries"?

Jan Szczepanski: The Kania team is in a more difficult situation than that in which Gomulka found himself in 1956 and Gierek in 1970. There are no new personalities who could replace it. Already well-known people are being either coopted or eliminated. Furthermore, the people no longer have the same kind of confidence. The team is being confronted by internal forces much stronger than in the past, including some 40 new trade unions, independent youth organizations, transformed peasant and democratic parties and a whole tide demanding institutionally guaranteed changes. Furthermore, in the seventies the way power was exercised underwent a fundamental change--the system of political repression was eliminated, as it were, but no other machinery was created to replace it. As a result the government and the party have become unable to deal with any popular movement. They are unwilling to use the police and the army to impose a Polish, even though radical and Stalinist, internal solution, which Kania would not support anyway. I hope that Kania will be able to enlarge the leadership by including some Catholics and nonparty people in a public salvation or national unity government. [paragraph continues]

Finally, millions of young people born in the 1950-1960 period--when the birthrate was very high--who can remember neither the war, nor October 1956 nor even 1970, have a rather irrational feeling of power. However, Walesa himself has begun preaching moderation. Remember the lines written by Mickiewicz (great 19th century Polish poet): "The people themselves will cut off the hands which fight for the people."

A Polish solution would involve abiding by the Gdansk accords, finding economic solutions, modifying the Sejm's role and giving people's councils and representative bodies some power. This would require firmness toward both grassroots and conservatives. The system which would emerge as a result would not necessarily be of the kind envisaged by the reformers. A result or solution based on a compromise to which several factors would contribute could be achieved.

LE MATIN: What kind of margin for maneuvering has Poland been allowed by the "crisis staff" countries (USSR, GDR and Czechoslovakia)?

Jan Szczepanski: The Soviet Union's interests in Poland are essentially of a strategic nature. Poland is fundamentally important for the security of the USSR, which will tolerate neither anarchy, disorganization nor disintegration of the party's power. It will always be up to the party to make any political decisions, even if any other de facto political forces are created. What our neighbors are also interested in is the economic aspect of socialism.

LE MATIN: Bringing Poland to heel was not mentioned at the Moscow summit?

Jan Szczepanski: I do not know what was said in Moscow but I can imagine that there too they also look to the future. If Poland is crushed now, what will happen next? The danger of insurrection will be added to that of recurrent crises. This is what Kania may have said: If we change nothing, even with your help, a bloody revolution awaits us in 5 years' time. Since 1956, the opposition has been gaining strength. Poland accepts socialism, but it is impossible to obtain approval without reforms. Today's events have been the work of the young demographic tide which is rising--in 10 years' time there will be more than 10 million young people....

LE MATIN: In the present situation, what attitude do you expect from the state, the government, the party, the Church, the population and the new trade unions?

Jan Szczepanski: The Politburo will be reshuffled further and the Kania team will coopt really new people like Rakowski. Furthermore, the present situation is such that the Church, whose opinion is anyway not homogenous, is the only force which supports the party. Third, this winter the population is concerned above all by the economic situation (at the beginning of the new year food rationing is to be introduced, which the population accepts for the sake of fairness). However, society demands reforms, the drafting of laws and, generally, changes aimed at self-government. Finally, the new trade unions are rather divided--there are some moderates like Walesa himself, and some radicals. Some radical political opposition groups and also some--often nationalistic--young people with no political experience want a confrontation with the authorities, but all Walesa's advisers--Mazowiecki, Chrzanowski and Kowalik--are moderates. In any case, the old trade unions will disappear....

LE MATIN: Does this mean that trade union unity is to be restored?

Jan Szczepanski: Fragmented power is not real power. The new trade unions must learn to organize and manage this new organization and carry out their tasks. They started as spontaneous and almost messianic movements and they now have to learn how to be an organization. Attempts are being made to maintain the movement's spontaneity, whereas management is needed now.

LE MATIN: In the event of a Polish solution, what will remain of the accords' legal and material achievements?

Jan Szczepanski: Everything that was signed in Gdansk. The trade unions will become a social, economic and political force, but if they were to try to become a purely political organization then they could lose everything. The Church, which is not a political force, has always played a political role and the trade unions will become a de facto political force even if they do not want to pursue political action....Can this be done? The party is not reformable...but why not?

LE MONDE VIEWS IMMINENT POTENTIAL FLASHPOINTS

LD151619 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Dec 80 p 2

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Bishops Appeal for Wisdom To 'Guarantee the State Institution and the Homeland's Sovereignty'"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--A few indications are beginning to filter through from Warsaw but also from East Berlin and Prague on the talks which the communist leaders held in Moscow on 5 December. They apparently decided in particular to examine, in the short term, possibilities of restoring control in the light of, first, the ceremonies in Gdansk on 16 December to unveil the monument to the memory of the victims of December 1970 and, second, the way in which the situation develops between now and the beginning of January. It seems that they also envisaged prosecuting the Independent Poland Conferderation [KPN] whose leader Mr Moczulski was arrested on 23 September for making remarks considered hostile to the Soviet Union in an interview. Seven members of this movement are at present in detention.

Intransigent Nationalists

The bishops' conference communique has already called for the Gdansk ceremonies to take place "in an atmosphere of responsibility and profound reflection on Poland's experiences". The church will be represented by Cardinal Macharski, deputy chairman of the conference, and by Monsignor Dabrowski who is the conference secretary general. The government will probably delegate Fiszbach, Gdansk first secretary and new candidate member of the Politburo. Mr Jablonski, the head of state, could also be present.

Extremely strict security measures have also been taken by Solidarity in order to avoid any possibility of the rally getting out of hand either spontaneously or under provocation. The crowd, which is expected to be large, will be interspersed with shipyard workers who have special instructions to prevent any slogans hostile to the USSR or the party from being launched. The arrangements for the ceremony (on which Mr Wajda has been consulted) should, by their gravity, rule out any such risk since they will essentially comprise religious ceremonies and a roll call of the dead whose dramatic intensity is easy to imagine.

Nonetheless the authorities are growing increasingly nervous as this calm day approaches, because the pressure from the allied countries remains strong and the deadlines which have been fixed are so close. This does not necessarily mean that we are on the eve of an intervention which might, in any case, be preceeded by many other stages--the militarization of key sectors of the economy and increasing "transfers" of Soviet troops between the USSR and the GDR via Poland for instance. However, in this atmosphere everything becomes a reason for anxiety. If you take the case of 16 December alone, if it is to go "well" it must not only be absolutely calm but also the crowd must be big enough to make hardliners both inside and outside the country stop and think while not big enough for the demonstration to look like a challenge to the government.

The second problem which is likely to become serious soon is the offensive being launched against the KPN which is now making heroes of the members of a small group without any real influence.

Therefore the publicity which would be provided by a spectacular trial would boost the popularity of the intransigent and militant nationalism upheld by Mr Moczulski. These ideas are precisely those which might worry the USSR most and it is the Soviet Union itself which is placing the Polish leadership in the position of having to publicize them. There is reason to wonder whether such publicity is regarded as superfluous by everybody.

In addition the authorities missed the opportunity for a major conciliatory gesture on Friday. Gdansk trade union Vice President Bohdan Lis--who is a party member--was due to visit Budapest to represent Solidarity at the Hungarian trade union congress which opened the same day. Mr Lis was to deliver an extremely moderate speech in the Hungarian capital on his movement's nature and objectives and its conception of relations with the Polish authorities. At the last minute Mr Lis was asked to remain in Warsaw, on a weak pretext: He was, after all, not wanted in Budapest.

ZSL PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES 15 DECEMBER IN WARSAW

Debates on Problems, Tasks

LD152339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1825 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Today's deliberations of the Eighth ZSL Congress covered the totality of problems affecting rural areas and farming and the role the ZSL is to perform in implementing the program for dealing with the country's difficult economic situation.

During the debate two congress teams for specific problems made their reports. The report on the work of the team for ideology and educational work was read by Prof Jozef Kukulka of the University of Warsaw, who said in part:

[Begin Kukulka recording] The team has found that the discussions which are taking place within the framework of renewal do not undermine the ideological assumptions of our party, nor the value of provisions which were formulated in all primary documents of the congress.

During its discussions our team recalled that deformations of recent years indicate a need for taking into account the peasant movement's traditional values. The system of ideals, values and views of the peasant movement includes values connected with the issues of freedom and patriotism, the defense of and struggle for the peasant class' dignity, concern for implementation of tasks undertaker the moral purity of political leaders, and finally political responsibility. Our team recognizes that all these values are also topical today, in the 85th year of the peasant movement. [end recording]

Next, a report of the team which dealt with ZSL political and organizational activity was read by (Jan Harbiszewski), chairman of the ZSL Voivodship Committee in Jelenia Gora. This is what he said in part:

[Begin (Harbiszewski) recording] We gave thought in our discussion to the question of social and political renewal. How can it serve the peasants and rural areas and the nation and state? Delegates put forward various viewpoints on these issues but a majority were directed at ZSL genuineness and independence of action. The ZSL must not only have its own action program dealing with problems of farming and feeding the country, but must also take part in forming the program dealing with the entire national economy.

Delegates stressed that the articulation of programs in itself is not the most important issue because we have already had quite a few programs. What is important is the possibility of implementing those programs in our country's political system. Attention was drawn to the fact that our party's action guidelines defined in the resolution of the 23d plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee have been received well by members in the regions and constitute a turning point in our party's political activity. Delegates said that implementation of the program depends on the properly established interparty cooperation from the central level to primary organizations. [end recording]

During its debates the congress issued an appeal to ZSL members and sympathizers and to the rural population. Here is the most important part of the appeal:

[Begin unidentified delegate recording] The eighth congress appeals to all ZSL members and sympathizers for active help in working for the cause of renewal and socialist democracy in peoples councils and organs of rural self-government. We appeal from the debating hall of the eighth congress to the 500,000-strong ZSL organization for resolute action against symptoms of disorganization and anarchy spreading in our life, for a resolute campaign against forces spreading disquiet and trying to push Poland away from its socialist development path.

Together with our partners, the PZPR and the Democratic Party, together with all patriotic forces united in the FJN [Front of National Unity] we are responsible for People's Poland. We are all fully aware of this great responsibility. Our motherland's welfare has been and continues to be our highest duty. We shall fully perform this duty. [applause] [end recording]

The eighth congress has made changes in the party's status and adopted a resolution which defines the face and role of the ZSL in the political and socioeconomic life of the country. The ZSL, the resolution states, is the spokesman and cocreator of the democratic reforms which are to ensure Poland's recovery from the crisis situation and which correspond to the aspirations and endeavors of the society.

The resolution reads in part:

Together with the PZPR our party too will fight to ensure that rural areas and farming, while increasing their contribution to the socioeconomic development of the country, take full advantage of the progress being achieved. We shall campaign together to ensure that peasants become worthy partners and allies of the working class in the renewal process and in improvements the national economy's effectiveness which are intended to meet the material and spiritual needs of society better.

In the concluding part of the deliberations the newly elected ZSL Supreme Committee met at its inaugural meeting. Stanislaw Gucwa was elected once again to be chairman of the Supreme Committee. Bernard Kuc, Danuta Dmowska and Zdzislaw Tomal were elected deputy chairmen.

Gucwa on Tasks, Cooperation

LD152334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1825 GMT 15 Dec 80

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of ZSL Supreme Committee, at the conclusion of the Eighth ZSL Congress debates on 15 December--recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates, esteemed colleagues, esteemed guests. Addressing you at the conclusion of the eighth congress, the highest, the most trustworthy authority of our present party, it is difficult to resist a personal reflection. You have given me a mandate to perform a leading role in a very special situation and very special atmosphere. I am fully aware that this mandate has its origin in much contradiction and bitterness and at the same time hope and trust.

To me, personally, the mandate you have given me is one of [words indistinct] and at the same time a great obligation which I am about to undertake not only in relations to all ZSL members but also to all people living in rural areas.

Let us be quite frank. The comfort of being a leader has come to an end in Poland. It is a fact which we must remember [applause] when we make our various decisions. At present, the performance of a leading role is, as it is bound to be, a hard and extremely responsible service to the community. Never in the history of People's Poland has so much depended on public wisdom and on the skill and morality of leaders.

The congress has proven clearly that the ZSL is resolutely in favor of consistent implementation of the renewal in our social, political and economic life. For everyone who is motivated by Poland's superior interest and the interest of socialism, who understands the notion of Poland's raison d'etre, there can be no question of retreat from consistently implemented renewal.

The congress has expressed itself to be in favor of the renewal process in our party's work, in favor of democracy, but also at the same time against improvisation and casualness. The congress has resolutely expressed itself in favor of tighter links between the party leaders and its members. It is in favor of party officials constantly bowing to the system of our party control.

Our congress' debates, with its wideranging and concerned discussion of our country's problems, have been followed with great attention, not only in our rural areas but also by the whole Polish community and, thanks to the presence here of the press, beyond the borders of our country.

It would be very difficult to present here any exhaustive account of our congress' discussions which were so rich and marked by the variety of topics they covered. But in our discussions both at plenary and commission debates, the demand that the ZSL should be in the fullest sense a party of partners and allies, and also an independent party, amounts to a general directive for us. This is in keeping with the proud traditions of the peasant movement [applause] and with the needs and ambitions of peasant movement members today, as well as the needs and ambitions of the contemporary peasant movement.

You spoke about it, colleagues, in the discussion. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Kania, spoke about it in his speech, too. This is confirmed in the tripartite declaration of the PZPR, ZSL and SD on joint cooperation. The problem of sharing responsibility for the fate of our fatherland is connected with this also.

We want the ZSL to be a fully integrated party, serving the peasants and the entire nation, acting on the basis of a unity of people, goals and ideals and of the principle of the utmost superiority of state interests. The contributions to the discussion, which reflected good judgement, a sense of responsibility and criticism and also a deep concern about the fate of the country, fully confirmed all these principles. The interests of peasants, of the peasant class as a whole, must be merged into one by us with the national and state interests of all Poles. [applause]

If there is discord or disturbances in this field, it means that there are some irregularities in the functioning of the social orgamism of the country. The peasant movement has always, from its very beginning, linked the class interests of peasants with the interests of society as a whole and the Polish state considering them as an integral entity. These truths have been comprehensively reflected in the discussion. You have, colleagues, given many concrete examples of precisely such an understanding of these matters.

Hard work and struggle for Poland must be a constant task of our party. Not a single activist, not one ZSL organization must seek easy solutions. You have expressed this forcibly in the discussion, colleagues. This stand must serve as a guideline for all of us, for all ZSL organizations on every work day.

The ZSL with its strong membership and organizations, must endeavor to enhance the social and economic situation of peasants. This is not only because of production needs of agriculture and the social demand for foodstuffs but above all because of the values of socialist humanism, democracy and justice. A peasant must be, always and everywhere, equal to others as a citizen and workingman. He has the greater right to this since a peasant, a producer of food, is a man (?of most important) work. [applause]

You have spoken about it colleagues, with great ardor. The concern for peasant interests, for correct and consistent implementation of a common agricultural policy of the PZPR and ZSL--these are the criteria of the credibility of our party's action.

The congress has had a political character. Its deliberations reflected the essence of the ZSL as a political party, having a militant character of action and programs. It is only such a party that can have a real influence and successfully implement its program goals.

It can be an authentic partner in its cooperation with the PZPR.

It is particularly important that the program mapped out by the congress is our authentic, independent program and a program which has all likelihood of being implemented. [applause]

Colleagues, I am appealing to all of you to convey the ideals of the congress included in the speeches made during our extremely rich discussion, in the resolution of the congress, to your local organizations, for acquainting all members of our party from your local organizations with their contents: for your efficient action in your organization, in support of the congress' decisions.

We would like to assure you that the ZSL leadership will support with all frankness and outspokeness your efforts, and help you in overcoming difficulties. At the same time, we want you to provide constantly and with full confidence similar support for us. We are faced, all of us, with difficult social and political work. In this work, unity of action and keeping an open mind open to all problems is an absolute necessity. Our fatherland, the Polish peasants and the entire nation expect our common efforts and its results. This expectation constitutes the great opportunity of socialist renewal and we must fully fulfill and utilize this opportunity. [applause]

ZLS Congress Resolution

LD152124 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec (PAP)--The three-day debates of the 8th ZSL United Peasants Party Congress wound up in Warsaw today. The congress adopted a resolution in which it defined the party's role in the political and socio-economic life of the country. It reads, among other things:

The ZSL is an advocate and co-organizer of the democratic reforms which should guarantee Poland's coming out of the crisis and correspond to the aspirations and strivings of the nation.

The ZSL respects the leading role of the working class and its party within the state and the nation.

The ZSL considers cooperation with the representative organs of the PUWP and the Democratic Party one of the fundamental platforms for co-managing the country.

Affiliating peasants and agricultural workers and food economy employees, the ZSL bears particular responsibility for the socio-economic development of the countryside, agriculture and for the food situation in the country. The peasants party considers individual farming an important link of the socialist system in Poland.

Despite limitations resulting from cut downs in overall investment outlays, the share of agriculture and food economy in all investments should amount to 30-40 percent.

The constitutional guarantees for individual economy must be always consistently observed by all institutions and political and administration organs on all levels.

Cooperation of the PUWP with the UPP [as received] is the basic form of implementing the working class and the peasant alliance on the political plane. The character and the quality of this cooperation are a touchstone of the genuiness of this alliance in the opinion of the society and especially of workers and peasants.

The alliance of workers and peasants (?resulted in a) joint agricultural policy of the PUWP and the ZSL which should be marked by joint setting out of tasks, their uniform interpretation and joint execution. Of special significance is the businesslike and authentic collaboration of links of both parties in building and consolidating the rural self-government, proposals on the functioning of the institutions servicing agriculture and postulates to improve the conditions and profitability of the farming production.

WALESA SAYS WORKERS 'NOT AFRAID' OF ANYONE

AU131550 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 13 Dec (ANSA)--"Polish workers are not afraid of anything or anyone, not of the Russians or of any provocateurs who may have infiltrated the 'Solidarnosc' union," according to Polish union leader Lech Walesa in an interview to the Rome daily IL TEMPO. Speaking to the Italian journalist, Walesa said that clearly everything on paper cannot be implemented immediately. The issues were complicated and could not be solved with the flourish of a pen, he said. "Our commitment is to speed up implementation of government promises," Walesa continued.

With regard to an intervention at the (?Huta Warszawa) steel plant where a wildcat strike had broken out, Walesa said that the workers in Poland today had the force necessary to accomplish anything, even to face cannons, tanks and rockets. However, as in everything, preparation and organization was necessary, the union leader went on.

Asked about provocations against "Solidarnosc," Walesa replied: "I repeat what I already said when you asked me about the Russians. We are not afraid of anyone."

"In August they had us virtually in prison. We've come a long way since then. Not everyone understood us, not everyone fully took in the fact that we are the first free union in the communist world and therefore we have growing pains," he said.

Walesa repeated his hope to travel to the United States to see his father before (?the end) of next year. "Monsignor Jankowski will come with me, as he will in January when I go to Rome to meet with the Holy Father," he continued. The union leader said that he wanted to shake the Pope's hand, but noted that if it were not the case that the great majority of Italians loved the Pope, he would go to Italy [as received].

SOLIDARITY 'EXPERT' ON ROLE AS GOVERNMENT PARTNER

LD141652 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Interview with (Bronislaw Geremek), "expert from the Solidarity trade union organization," in Warsaw studio, conducted by Edmond Marie, secretary general of the French Democratic Confederation of Labor [CFDT], in Paris studio--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the situation today of the Solidarity trade union organization and how are preparations going for the great tributes that are to be paid on 16 December to commemorate the victims of the Gdansk shootings 10 years ago?

[Answer] I think that the situation in Poland is now much more calm and we can now hope that the social contract opened up by the Gdansk agreements might well be continued and consolidated. On 16 December it will be the moment for us to bow our heads in memory of our comrades who died 10 years ago. It is not a question of a political demonstration. On the contrary, for the first time in these 10 years, the whole nation will be paying tribute to those who fell before the bullets.

[Question] I think that it was this event which enabled the Solidarity movement to ripen: The movement emerged from the lessons provided by the events of 1970.

I should like to ask our friend (Geremek), in connection with the enormous economic difficulties of Poland--and this is something which we trade unionists took up in France with the government and the Elysee, and also the European trade unions, so that the various Western governments should agree to a moratorium on Poland's debts--if he thinks that a trade union movement like Solidarity can play a positive role for a Polish solution to Poland's problems with the economy?

[Answer] Yes, I am convinced that in Poland's present situation the Solidarity movement has an extremely important role to play in finding solutions. The future of the Polish economy and any possibility of extricating ourselves from this crisis, this catastrophe which we are now living through, depends in great measure on the manner in which the Solidarity trade unions can play their part in the economic, social and political system of the nation. The government, to find a valid solution to solve the crisis, needs to have a partner which has the support of the people, a partner which is representative, a movement which the great masses of the workers can look to with confidence. It goes without saying that economic reform is the prime necessity of the moment. Such economic reform will demand certain sacrifices and to have these sacrifices met there must be an institution and representatives in whom one can have faith. The long and painful experiences of the last few years have shown the Poles that they cannot place their confidence in anybody, or even have complete faith in what the government says. It seems to me that the trade unions are now the indispensable partner for the government. In fact during the past few weeks the trade unions have put forward long-term plans for restoring the economic and social balance of the country and also a plan for the social participation of workers in economic reforms. We are convinced that it is now up to the government to find the means to resolve the situation and it is public opinion and above all the institutions which ensure social representativeness which can provide the best opportunity for such plans for economic reform and balance to get off the ground.

We have therefore proposed to the workers that they should stop their social claims for several weeks, if not for several months in some cases. We think there must be this moment, a pause during which the government can lay down the lines of its new economic, social and political policies. Also during this time the trade union will be able to reflect about what its policy regarding claims must be, claims to the state employer.

[Question] As you know we have already discussed the question of a CFDT delegation going to Poland, a delegation which I myself would lead. This should have been from 8-10 December but we did not get visas from the Polish Government. We have now fixed the dates of 22-24 December. Do you think that the Polish Government will this time authorize this journey? In our view this visit would be a factor for detente, something which would be the best support we could bring to Solidarity.

[Answer] Regarding the visit by the CFDT delegation, the Solidarity national Coordinating Commission and its Chairman Lech Walesa have expressed their great satisfaction that they might have the occasion to welcome the trade unions which since the strike actions of August have shown us particular friendship. We shall indeed be very happy to welcome you to Poland. Regarding the visas, it is not in our competence but we do hope that the government will clearly understand that the reasons for which the CFDT delegation wants to visit the Polish workers, the Solidarity organization. One of the proofs of this friendship and cooperation between our organizations was shown by the aid which we received during our most difficult moments, particularly during the strike actions.

KURON ON INTERVENTION POSSIBILITY, SOLIDARITY'S ROLE

DW151702 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Dec 80 pp 105-109

[Unidentified correspondent interview with "Warsaw opposition politician" Jacek Kuron; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Kuron, the Eastern bloc summit in Moscow the weekend before last was a lurid reminder of the events of 1968 when the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was decided. Have you in Poland already heard the clamor of the tanks?

Kuron: The Russians are aware that the invasion would spell war for them and that it would be a very hard war militarily as well as politically. This is why they have no intention of marching in. Still, the stakes are so high that under certain circumstances we must reckon with such a possibility.

SPIEGEL: What kind of circumstances would that be?

Kuron: One can only speculate. But one thing is definite: If the life of the nation is at stake, extreme caution is indicated--whether we like it or not.

SPIEGEL: Where is the line that must not be crossed?

Kuron: We must assume that the line--today at any rate--would be crossed with the overthrow of the state power. But below that threshold of danger we cannot uphold the expectations, the aspirations of the people even if we wanted to. What we are dealing with here is a massive social democratization movement in all possible strata. The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity is only a part of this movement and at the same time its symbol. This movement can no longer be halted.

SPIEGEL: Surely you, being a member and spokesman of KOR, the Social Self-Defense Committee feel a certain satisfaction about ..

Kuron: I would prefer to answer your questions on my own behalf.

SPIEGEL: All right. Still, it seems important to us to put on record that as early as 4 years ago KOR predicted with amazing precision the present situation in Poland as well as the process which has led to this situation.

The new trade union association Solidarity, which you and your political friends support, has largely succeeded in prevailing with its demands on the state power. Yet the relations between the state and the workers are still rather tense. Why is that?

Kuron: One of the causes is that the state power keeps violating the Gdansk agreement. For example, when the workers in Ursus reacted to the arrest of a trade union member and member of the independent publishing house Nowa with a strike, this was only a natural consequence.

SPIEGEL: You refer to this as one of the causes. What about the others?

Kuron: The main difficulty is that the attitude of the people toward the state power, under which it has been forced to live for more than 3 and 1/2 decades, is characterized by frustration and an increasing aversion, notably on all levels.

This leads to a point where we always gain immense support whenever a conflict occurs between the Solidarity trade union and the state power, no matter what the issue. In contrast nearly any understanding. no matter how advantageous to the trade union, evokes dissatisfaction among the people or--rewording it perhaps--disappointment.

SPIEGEL: During the past few weeks it happened several times that you or other KOR people had to warn workers against rash steps at plant meetings. Why are the workers so irked?

Kuron: The frustration, the tensions and the belligerence are not clearly articulated. Even if the threshold of fear drops, there are still certain taboos. When the people struggle for wages, what matters to them is wages, to be sure, but not only that. What also matters to them are all those rights and liberties which so far they have not had.

SPIEGEL: This involves more of a sumbolic conflict?

Kuron: Any conflict here is partially symbolic.

SPIEGEL: How would you describe the present relations between the workers and intellectuals in Poland?

Kuron: For a few months now a certain difference in attitude has been taking shape; not a conflict, not antagonism, but just a difference in attitude.

SPIEGEL: How does it manifest itself?

Kuron: On the one hand, we have the aforementioned frustration which is attributable to the constantly worsening economic situation and the ineptitude of the state authorities, the deterioration of the fear barrier having the consequence that the constantly increasing general aversion for the state power is being expressed more and more openly. On the other hand, there is Poland's general situation, geopolitically and internally. Owing to external factors, an overthrow of the state power is out of the question and an improvement in the people's living conditions is impossible owing to the country's economic situation.

SPIEGEL: Thus, there is a contradiction between the expectations of the people and the options for social reforms?

Kuron: Yes, and this contradiction simply emerges from the general situation. The workers grow constantly more radical while the intellectuals, who are sensitive to the danger from outside and who can better visualize the potential consequences of the economic situation, are constantly more careful and ready to compromise.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that the state power, meaning the party, is still capable of reforming itself?

Kuron: If we suppose that we will have to live a long time with this compromise--a democratizing society governed by a communist party--then it would be best, of course, if the party could muster enough strength for internal reform, for change. But I know too little about that and have no way of exerting influence on it. I have to think in the categories of my own social tasks, so I am obligated to assume that the party will not change. Should it do so nevertheless, so much the better.

SPIEGEL: How much solidarity is demonstrated by Solidarity—as an institution and simultaneously also as a mass movement with a considerable explosive potential and a charismatic leader?

Kuron: The charismatic radiation of a workers' leader is certainly important but it is not all the most important thing. Solidarity is much more important. Cooperation with the government, based on a compromise, will be successful to the same extent that there is understanding between the radical wing and the wing willing to compromise within the movement.

SPIEGEL: Are the differences of opinion of these wings limited to different approaches to state power?

Kuron: They are at the moment. We have to expect that there might be tension soon between various professional groups as well as centrifugal tendencies, tendencies which so far have been covered up by the conflict with state power. One must not forget that this is a movement involving millions of people which has neither tested organizational forms nor the necessary experience.

SPIEGEL: What chances do you give to coexistence between democratic, pluralistic trade unions and a monolithic party?

Kuron: I do not have merely pluralistic trade unions in mind. Matters developed much further a long time ago. What I have in mind is a democratic, pluralist society. In other words, pluralism on the level of cooperation, cooperatives, consumer associations, economic self-administration, various self-administrations, various cultural associations, sponsorships and so on; an organized movement of peasants, a movement of citizens' initiatives, of discussion clubs working out certain concepts, centers with the tasks to work on the integration of individual programs, and naturally also trade unions.

SPIEGEL: How is the coordination of these pluralist movements to function in a state ruled by the communist party?

Kuron: Institutional forms must be created permitting these pluralist movements to organize and cooperate. A system for the functioning of society must be worked out.

SPIEGEL: But how can all that be brought into accord with the leading role of the party?

Kuron: This is a system where the social structure can be built from below, while basic decisions will be coordinated with the central institutions of the communist party.

SPIEGEL: Your concept presupposed the communists' preparedness to cooperate. Will the party, still terming itself Leninist, be able to want and do that? Will it accept so much pluralism?

Kuron: It must. This country cannot be ruled any longer in any other way. I repeat: This whole democratization movement comes from below, from the populace, which is becoming more and more organized, thus forcing the state power to give in. So the state power, whether it likes it or not, must yield to the demand of the people for more pluralism and more democracy--it must cooperate.

SPIEGEL: So you consider the party not only as your adversary, but also as a tactical ally?

Kuron: Inasfar as we will gradually set up the pluralist structure--this is how I imagine it to be--gradually, step by step reducing totalitarianism, very slowly.

The aims of state power and of the democratic movement are completely antagonistic. But the fight between both tendencies, totalitarian and the democratic, will be fought only with peaceful means. The state power's adhering to this rule will determine the degree of partnership you mentioned.

SPIEGEL: There is talk of reforms everywhere in Poland. Are there any concrete models in this respect? Maybe the Yugoslav model?

Kuron: As regards the economic system and the connected structures, the Yugoslav example could certainly be useful. But there is a basic difference. In Yugoslavia the reform came from above, from a strong communist party with great authority. Here, however, the reform emanates from below.

SPIEGEL: After all, the Yugoslavs are not overly happy with their system either.

Kuron: We know about the serious disadvantages of this sytem and we want to avoid them, but these are rather detailed technical problems. Much more important, however, are macro-economic solutions. Since ours is a mass movement, as I said, the reform will come about with society's participation. The reform decisions will thus have to be made in a more democratic way then they were at one time in Yugoslavia.

SPIEGEL: How far, do you think, can cooperation between Solidarity and the government go in the economic field? As far as setting up joint commissions?

Kuron: If you had asked me this question several weeks ago, my answer would have been: not at all, the trade union is to be nothing but a trade union. Regarding reforms, the self-administrations, the peasants movement, the cooperatives and the cultural associations are responsible for cooperation with the state power.

SPIEGEL: That's what you would have said a few weeks ago. Do you now hold a different view?

Kuron: We are in a special situation today, because the situation the country is in is tragic indeed. Solidarity has enormous power at its disposal. [paragraph continues]

It must not hesitate any longer. It will have to suggest what must be done on principle to find a way out of the crisis. What is at stake is no longer a mere reform but a way out in general.

SPIEGEL: There is not yet much evidence of the separation between the trade union and the self-administration demanded by you. In reality the emerging self-administrations, associations and similar movements want to join Solidarity as soon as possible.

Kuron: The tendency is understandable. But I hope that it will be possible in the course of time to make these movements autonomous and to make them independent of the trade union.

SPIEGEL: Are the self-administrative bodies in the factories also to be independent of the trade union?

Kuron: Absolutely. Solidarity will have to enforce the concept of self-administration, but as an institution which is absolutely independent of the trade union.

SPIEGEL: Why do you consider the independence of the self-administration of the trade union to be so important?

Kuron: Because it is impossible to adopt the position of the employer and the employee at the same time. A workers self-administration will necessarily represent the interests of the enterprise, that is to say, of the employer.

SPIEGEL: Thus the trade union is to exclusively represent the interests of the workers in an enterprise, like in the Western democracies?

Kuron: There are very different views in this respect. On the one hand, it is to exclusively represent the interests of the workers. But at the same time the trade union is considered to be an achievement attained in a struggle with the state power, that is to say, a sort of alternative power which now is expected to achieve everything imaginable.

It is true this tendency is understandable, but the trade union would not be in a position to meet all the expectations of the people. Therefore, the founding of other self-administered movements and institutions is all the more important and urgent.

SPIEGEL: In which fields, do you think, should the power monopoly of the communist party be preserved?

Kuron: In the police--which naturally does not mean that it is above the law--in the armed forces and in foreign policy. The communist party must also have a position in the central administration allowing it to exert its influence on domestic policy.

SPIEGEL: That may mean very much or very little. Could you explain the term a bit more concretely?

Kuron: Exerting influence in this case means that in a state the basic factors of which are the state power and society you see yourself as one and only as one of these two factors and act accordingly. Beyond that--and this is very important--the state power must have the possibility to implement what has been agreed upon with society through negotiations and compromises.

SPIEGEL: How are things to continue with regard to censorship?

Kuron: We agreed that censorship will be subjected to strict controls and that it will have to be closely limited. Its powers are to be as limited as possible and are restricted by the right of those concerned to appeal to the courts, to call the censor to account or to publish a newspaper with a blank spot instead of the objectionable text.

SPIEGEL: What importance do you attach to such guarantees?

Kuron: They are of importance only if they are connected with social organizations which are independent of the state. This is because these very organizations are decisive, the key to everything.

SPIEGEL: What role can and must the West play with a view to the changes in Poland?

Kuron: I do not want to evade this question, but I don't know. It is important above all that people in the West know and understand what is going on here, because Western public opinion's backing of our movement is one of the factors contributing to the stabilization of this movement.

SPIEGEL: You emphasized the word understand. Do you really hold the view that events in and surrounding Poland are not understood correctly in the West?

Kuron: At any rate the Poles are very much alarmed by the hysterical way in which some Western mass media, above all the Polish language radio stations, report on the danger of a Soviet intervention, with the tenor of some Western publications being apt to produce the impression that it is the fault of the Poles themselves that they are now threatened with an invasion by Soviet tanks.

SPIEGEL: Is it only the manner of reporting and not much rather the danger itself over which the Poles are concerned?

Kuron: A strange situation has emerged. We living in Poland, being directly exposed to the eventual danger, believe that we have the situation in the country under control and are able to democratize our social life without tanks invading us. The West, on the other hand, which very many Poles hold coresponsible for our present situation, makes a big hue and cry and already sees the tanks rolling. As a Polish proverb says: Do not lure the wolves out of the woods.

SPIEGEL: If they want to stay in the woods. Do you not think that the communique on the Moscow summit of Friday the week before last was formulated quite intentionally in a way sounding like an ultimate warning to Poland?

Kuron: Not at all. I consider this communique as another attempt to exert pressure on the people of Poland. In the light of this threat they are to maintain restraint and not venture to continue on their road in the direction of democracy.

SPIEGEL: What stand will the Poles adopt, given this threat?

Kuron: This is the main problem. We must not stay where we are now. That would be very dangerous, because the former power monopoly of the communist party is already broken and the reforms that our society seeks to achieve have not yet been implemented. Therefore, if all the institutions I mentioned in this interview are not founded as soon as possible enabling us to solve the existing and emerging conflicts peacefully, then--and only then--the worst would have to be expected. Then the dangerous limit would be transgressed indeed--the overthrow of the communist state power which is to guarantee the maintenance of Soviet influence in Poland.

SOLIDARITY UNION ELECTION CAMPAIGN NEARS END

LD151906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The election campaign of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, held in the majority of works in the tricity is nearing its end. Among those who enjoy the confidence of the electorate is a considerable group of leaders of the August strikes and people who showed their militancy during the organizing period of Solidarity trade unions.

Among those elected are also party members and activists of the old industrial trade unions. Quite often people who had been delegates previously are elected for this post also now. In the election campaign the need for strict control and implementation of formulated demands is being stressed. This concerns not only the demands concerning social and living as well as working conditions but also the more general demands concerning the work at enterprises. In shipyards, cooperation is of utmost importance. Its good functioning is decisive for achieved results of work. Much attention is being paid to the problems of the organization of work. A similar election campaign is also being held in other regions of the country.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TALK ON SCIENTIFIC WORK

LD131117 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec [PAP]--Talks began in Warsaw today between the government commission chaired by Minister of Science, higher schools and technology, Janusz Borski and the National Consultative Commission of Science of the Independent Self-Governed Union Solidarity.

The talks concern postulates to introduce already now a number of changes in managing scientific and research centres and in the system of their activities and functioning, as well as undertaking work on changes in the 1961 law on scientific institutes.

Minister Gorski informed the participants in the talks about work undertaken in the ministry with the view to introducing changes in the system of the functioning of the research centres stressing that in many points the directions of this work is convergent with the postulates submitted by the Solidarity commission.

TRADE UNIONS, GOVERNMENT SIGN AGREEMENTS

AU121422 [Editorial Report] Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish on 10 December on page 6 carries the 2,000-word 5 December agreement between the Main Administration of the Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy Employees and the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection on implementing proposals produced during the union's accountability and election campaign and on implementing the resolutions of the 13th national congress of the Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy Employees; and a 1,300-word report on the 27 November agreement between the minister of communications and the Main Administration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Transportation and Road Workers on ways and deadlines for implementing the proposals and demands submitted during the accountability and election campaign and the 13th national congress of the trade union.

The first agreement describes joint efforts to effect lasting improvements in the entire range of the work done by communal enterprises and in the working conditions of the employees subordinated to the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection and affiliated with the Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy Employees.

The report on the second agreement, which was 37-pages long, deals with wages, work safety and problems of social welfare and living conditions. The GLOS PRACY report summarizes only that part of the agreement which deals with wage and working conditions of quarry workers, automobile drivers, automobile mechanics and heavy motorized equipment operators.

TRICITY, SZCZECIN, KRAKOW TO COMMEMORATE DEC 1970

LD160102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Ten years have elapsed since the tragic events in December which have left their painful mark in the memory of working people and inhabitants of the coastal region and the population of the entire country. Our Gdansk correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] The population of the coastal region is preparing itself for the ceremonies with solemn dignity. All entertainment performances have been canceled in the tricity. Theaters, cinemas and clubs suspended their activity. The ceremony to be held tomorrow is treated by the population of the coast as an expression of a historical truth and unity of all Poles. It is worthwhile to quote here an excerpt from a recent resolution of their Gdansk Interfactory Coordinating Committee of Solidarity: May these ceremonies become a symbol of national reconciliation which is needed so much at present in our fatherland. [end recording]

The commemorating ceremonies in Gdynia will be held on Wednesday. They will include unveiling a commemorating plaque in the Paris Commune shipyard and laying the foundation stone of the monument to the December victims. On the same day ceremonies will also be held in Szczecin including unveiling a plaque commemorating the tragic events in 1970, to be placed before the main gate of Szczecin's Adolf Warski shipyard.

Cermonies marking this anniversary will also be held in other towns. Tomorrow a premiere of the work "Lacrimosa" by Penderecki will take place in the Krakow philharmonic hall. The work was composed to pay a tribute to the memory of the December victims.

PAST SILENCE, NEED TO REMEMBER 1970 EVENTS EXPLAINED

LD151821 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] One cannot erase from history dramatic events which, for various reasons, do not put the authorities responsible for them in a favorable light. Not only can one not do it, but it is basically an ineffective operation, although [words indistinct] of history is a very old invention.

The history of every nation is a (?cohesion) [word indistinct] victories and defeats, successes, dramas and tragedies. Even the national dramas of the most recent history have often been forgotten recently. This was a conscious forgetfulness. It was, as Mieczyslaw Rakowski wrote in last Sunday's issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, (?part) of an educational concept which was by no means born in the seventies. Afterwards there was the assumption, that in the case of those parts of our most recent history which do not give a good account of our policy and of the people who created it, one should simply be silent.

This concept was applied in all its ramifications to the December 1970 events. Several years after December, it was thought that society should be interested first and foremost in what the new Poland would bring it, not in the dramatic events of the December week on the coast.

One should avoid scratching wounds, for it paralyzes or makes activity and planning for the future difficult. One must not, however, forget where the scars came from.

The memory of the tragic events of December is a matter, above all, for the conscience of our generation. It is a lesson from which conclusions must be drawn. At the same time a historic analysis of those events is necessary for future generations. Young Poles, who will be governing the country in the future, must know that the history of their fathers is not made up only of victories and noble deeds, but also of defeats, of painful and tragic [word indistinct].

[Word indistinct] This anniversary of the December events was preceded by a mass protest of the working class, which swept through all of Poland. The changes which are the outcome of that protest can have epoch-making effects on our history. They announce a renewal in the life of the nation and party; but for this to be able to happen, the decisive thing was not only the determination of the working class, but also the correct decisions of the party and government leadership.

In the tricity ceremonies will take place tomorrow rendering homage to the memory of those who fell in December 1970, and also a monument to the fallen shipyard workers in Gdansk and a memorial tablet and monoment will be unveiled in Gdynia. These ceremonies should serve internal peace and national unity. They close a tragic page in the history of our nation: The events of December 1970 on the Gdansk coast.

INTELLECTUALS DESCRIBE MEDIATING ROLE IN SOCIETY

LD121139 Brussels LE SOIR in French 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Claude de Groulart dispatch: "Mediating Polish Intellectuals are Quite Prepared to Support the Party but Not Too Much..."]

[Text] Warsaw, December--"All this is rather positive. Kania has been acting in a clearheaded and courageous manner." This is what those whose profession and job it is to think believe. From a humorous and knowledgeable old diplomat to a young journalist who explained to me how people in his profession are trying to behave like good citizens by intervening between public opinion which is continually asking for tokens of a promised renewal and authorities which are accepting only grudgingly a situation where the press is to play a role different from that of the system's transmission belt.

"They understand it well once they have things explained to them," Stanislaw Gajewski, a former ambassador to Paris and one of De Gualle's favorite diplomats, told me. "The day the Solidarity statutes were registered I visited a factory on the outskirts of Warsaw. I talked for 4 hours to workers who invite politicians, economists and sociologists every day to come and explain to them facts concerning the situation. I just told them: 'You may think what you like of the party but be careful not to strike any mortal blows at it because if you do a vacuum will be formed and you are well aware who will come to fill it.' They applauded me. One of them stood up and said: 'You are right. We must support the party. But just enough, not too much'."

"Just enough but not too much"--these are also the words used by the POLITYKA scientific correspondent to define the degree of self-censorship which journalists should accept under the present circumstances. "We also," he writes, "must strenghen the party while preserving among public opinion the trust which we have just only started to regain. The authorities belatedly realized that stilted speech and continuous lies were no longer permissible. The divergence between reality, where shortages and frustrations prevailed, and official statements gave rise to real collective exasperation. It is better to introduce a diversity of options rather than trends into the press while taking care not to create a situation similar to that prevailing at the time of the Prague spring when the liberating explosion of the mass media convinced the Soviets that the danger point had been reached."

"It is very difficult to draw any damarcation line", the ambassador continued after a pause. "For instance, a few days ago, the television service organized an unprecedented debate on the 1830 insurrection. Among the participants were some journalists from the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY who are known throughout Poland and have been interviewed by television reporters from all over the world but were actually being seen for the first time by many of our viewers. During the discussion a participant mentioned our national shortcoming--refusal to accept any compromise. A historian participating in the debate refuted this ready-made idea, referring to examples from the past. Finally, he mentioned modern history. In 1929 we signed a nonaggression pact with the USSR and in 1933 another one with Hitler. It was not we who violated these pacts."

"Stalin put on an equal footing with Hitler on Polish television--could you imagine anything like this? We journalists are fortunate enough to have a 'rara avis', a man who was acceptable to both the system and colleagues belonging to the young generation who formed an association based on the principle of free elections. We found Bratkowski who became generally known when he stood surety for people arrested following the disclosure of documents emanating from the public prosecutor's office in Warsaw. [paragraph continues]

He is a young, brilliant and sincere man and, fortunately, a party member. The party would indeed have liked to make us accept some old hack, but Bratkowski was the only compromise possible."

"This episode is typical of a changing situation." The man who told me this is an eminent philosophy professor, a specialist in mathematical logic. He has been elected chairman of the creative artists and intellectuals. "We are continually being called as witnesses," he said, "and asked to exert pressure and to check dangerous outbursts."

The eyes of this man which shine with kindness and intelligence lit up a little when he told me about his wife's confusion. "Imagine, he said, "they want to make a motion picture about me. A film crew came to spend a few hours at my home. My wife was tired and made no secret of the fact. She was given an answer which nonplussed us. 'When you share the life of a politician' she was told, 'you must accept certain obligations.' I a politician. She has not yet recovered. Neither have I."

Infinite Patience.

He became serious again. "All this," he said, "is a result of the party's obvious weakness. Intermediary bodies such as ours--intellectuals, journalists, artists and trade unionists--have to continually intervene between the party and the population. We have become intercessors, mediators, almost miracle workers. We have to show infinite patience and spend a lot of time talking, for instance, to persuade our students not to go too far in their demands for abolishing "the compulsory study of Russian and lectures on Marxism-Leninism. In return, we have secured the registration of their new association and the abolition of the education minister's right to dissolve it whenever he pleases."

This is how Poland is going on, tossed about from compromise to compromise, engaged in a renewal which has been proclaimed irreversible but which has to be won every day. Almost all intellectuals have made up their mind which side they are on. Their responsibility is great. They realize this and they have assumed their responsibility.

HIJACK ATTEMPT FAILS AT KRAKOW AIRPORT 11 DEC

LD130014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Here is a report from Krakow:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Weapons were to be used by five youths in their planned hijacking of an aircraft which at 1700 yesterday was to have taken off from Krakow for Gdansk. Lieutenant Wladyslaw Sochowisz, officer commanding the commissariat at the Balice Airport, took direct part in the events--an attempted hijacking of an AN-24 aircraft to West Berlin.

[Sochowicz] The aircraft was standing on the apron, the passengers were inside and the engines of the aircraft were running. Then an official received information that weapons and four rounds of ammunition had been found in one of the airport's toilets. Immediate action by our officials led to them finding the persons who left the weapons behind. They were youths who were already inside the aircraft.

A thorough search revealed the following additional objects: A gun, which was found hidden in a boot on one of the persons; another gun was found in the baggage; and a knife which had been dropped by one of the persons concerned.

The greatest danger was that these youths had with them a grenade, type S-1, with a killing range of 200 meters. The grenade was live and operational. One of the persons concerned left it behind in the previously mentioned airport toilet on seeing that the militia's passenger control was very strict. Obviously he thought he had no chance of smuggling the grenade abroad the aircraft.

[Question] Who are these people?

[Answer] These people are very young, from 16-18 years of age, including one girl. All are pupils at secondary schools in Krakow. They come--and this should be emphasized--from good families. [end recording]

[Announcer] Something truly improbable happened at Balice Airport last evening. It was the very same aircraft which a week ago was hijacked from Zielona Gora to West Berlin.

RESULTS OF RATIONING CONSULTATIONS REPORTED

LD121937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Krystyna Zielinska report]

[Text] Today I would like to acquaint you with the results of an official document following consultations on the subject of rationing carried out in workplaces, public organizations in towns and villages and in scientific communities. Well, the overwhelming majority of those polled favor controls on meat and its by-products. Moreover, they insist on energetic action to increase production of meat and to restore market balance by, among other things, changes in the economic sphere.

During the discussion a demand was made calling for a clear statement on how long the provisional rationing system will be in force. The issue of credibility of data on production and balance of meat for the year 1981 gave rise to considerable reservations. The opinion was repeatedly stated that the data on the meat and fats remaining at our disposal have been lowered.

There has been a universal demand to raise the meat rationing norms through, among other things, liquidation of exports. Attention was drawn to the fact that it is essential to reach agreement on these norms with the Ministry of Health and in particular with scientists who deal with the problem of rational nourishment.

The proposed norms for children, adolescents, pregnant women and nursing mothers also gave rise to doubts.

In rural communities demands were made to the effect that the norms for private farmers and for peasant workers whould be made equal to those for workers.

Demands have also been made that the norms for members of agricultural cooperatives should be made equal to those for people employed by the state agricultural farms.

It has been demanded that the lower meat supplies in 1981 be compensated for by means of increased supplies of milk and diary produce, fish, flour and its by-products, and other foodstuffs.

Moreover there has been a universal demand to withdraw pluck and giblets, their by-products and poultry from the rationing supply system. Opinions were also voiced that coupons should only be issued for the highest categories of [word indistinct] and meat. During consultations an overwhelming majority came out against value coupons, calling for a quantity-range system. In order to facilitate shopping, coupons valid for the bearer, were called for, with coupons to be exchanged throughout the voivodship.

The opinion that those who use canteens or are on holidays should (?be entitled to a correspondingly smaller number of coupons) was prevalent in the discussions.

The norms for fats that have been presented have, by and large, been deemed insufficient. Most people were against butter rationing. Quite a few people came out against any idea of rationing fats at all.

At a press conference by the government spokesman we have been told, in connection with the opinions we have just given you, that the new draft for rationing meat and its by-products will shortly be made public for consultations to take place again.

We have also been asked to express thanks to listeners who have sent us so many letters with very perceptive remarks and also to those whose telephone remarks have been noted and conveyed to the authors of the draft.

WARSAW CHRISTMAS MEAT ALLOCATION ANNOUNCED

LD151202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] All the inhabitants of Warsaw and the metropolitan voivodship, and other persons permanently employed in this area, have been included in a system for the sale of meat and cured meats using special Christmas coupons. Each person has been allocated 800 G of cured meats, 500 G of meat, 250 G of butter. The sale will take place from 18-24 December. The coupons will be distributed along the lines of sugar coupon distribution.

COAL SHORTAGES AFFECT VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Lublin Factory Shutdowns

LD151240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Adam Tomanek report]

[Text] It is a sad sight. In my 31 years of work I have never been in such a situation to have to look in mid-December at unused smoke stacks. At the Lublin cement works Chelm I, at Chelm II there is a stoppage due to the shortage of coal. It will last until the end of January. I am speaking with the deputy director for production of the cement combine in Chelm, Eng Wojciech Budzynski.

[Budzynski] In a few days' time the kilns at Rejowiec cement works will cease to operate. It will have to stop production for the same reason. If the stoppage lasts until the end of January, then in this 6 week period the Chelm cement combine will be unable to produce about 400,000 tons of cement.

[Tomanek] About 3,200 people are employed here.

[Budzynski] We shall exploit the stoppage in the most rational way, because the stoppage is an enforced one. We shall concentrate especially on overhauls.

Kielce Powerplant Faces Closing

LD151058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Here is a report from Kielce: Kozienice, the largest power station in the country, this morning has coal reserves amounting to only 80,000 tons, that is the amount used in 3 and 1/2 days. Moreover, the coal is of poor quality, and of low calorie content and more often than not it is damp. This results in frequent breakdowns of the belt conveyor. Thus the situation here continues to be extremely difficult.

Following the appeal made a few days ago by the Kozienice power industry workers to the Silesian miners and railroad workers, it is imperative to increase the reserves of this basic fuel at least up to 200,000 tons before Christmas. Otherwise during the 4 days holiday, when no coal trains will arrive, it might be necessary to switch off some power blocks in the Vistula power station.

POLITYKA'S SZELIGA ON FOODSTUFFS SHORTAGE

LD141520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Dec 80

[POLITYKA deputy editor Zygmunt Szeliga studio interview with correspondents Stanislawa Stec and Grzegorz Demidowicz--live]

[Question] Zygmunt Szeliga is in our studio. We shall talk about the Polish economy in mid-December 1980. The state of the economy is very bad. Some believe that reports in the press are exaggerated, that the state is accumulating stocks. Some are saying that it could not be worse. The press says that we are short of enormous quantities of energy, that we are short of coal, short of basic foodstuffs and--as revealed in the statement by Minister Kowalik--the stocks for Christmas are also small and an improvement is not expected. In consequence the mood is not the best. Can one note any brighter prospects in this situation?

[Answer] Let us talk for a moment about the present situation. To what degree are the reports exaggerated and to what extent are they true? I believe that certain stocks have been accumulated. This results from the fact that in certain voivodships supply by coupons has been introduced for the Christmas period. I cannot imagine, that for instance the voivoda of Gdansk or Koszalin would risk such a system without being certain that the 2-3 kg per person will be available. I believe that some stocks are accumulated by trade, but this should be revealed all the time frankly; for instance by admitting that in December there will be a worsening of the situation until 15 or 20 December, because despite everything I believe that we shall have a modest Christmas more modest than usual, but something will have to be found on the Christmas tables. Naturally. Generally speaking the situation is very bad. The shock to public opinion again derives from imperfect information, but over a longer period, nobody seems to be aware that our equilibrium has been breaking down systematically for several years. For instance, in 1978 the stocks in stores were sufficient for 30 days. Then from month to month the stocks were reduced, and this fall we have found ourselves in a situation in which the stocks in stores are sufficient only for a 1 or 2-day sale in retail outlets. Hence, at some moment something had to violently snap, and in fact it did snap.

At the same time the economy is still not returning to a normal rhythm. This is why what is reaching stores from production does not compensate the outflow of goods from storage to shops. This is a state of affairs which in my opinion will last for quite a long time, unfortunately. I believe that one cannot give any comforting information for the next few weeks or months.

I would now like to say something which sounds perhaps paradoxical. I believe that the concern and state of social awareness is unfavorable also from another viewpoint; namely that we are too emotional about what is happening at the moment, without considering the deeper processes. I would like us to begin to assume a somewhat different viewpoint on the economic situation and the social and political situation. I believe for instance, that in order for it to get better, it must first get worse, like in that old story about the goat.

[Question] Are we in a situation where the goat has already appeared?

[Answer] I would say that the goat can still be introduced, and it ought to be brought in; but it should be a somewhat different goat than what we are dealing with, let us say, in the example of the very essential meat market, and also in respect to quantity, of the terrible difficulties we are facing when trying to buy something. I believe that it cannot get worse, but I see the possibility of bringing into this situation the goat, so that in future it could begin to get better. We must become aware of what we must do to improve matters. There must be greater production. There is absolutely no other way. If we were to think for 7 years about one coupon system or another, such a distribution pertaining to an industrial works or a meat lottery instead of rationing, nothing would help!

There will be no more and we shall move all the time in the vicious circle of 15 or 20 kg per head of the population.

The only chance to achieve a real improvement is to increase production, and this very distinctly.

[Question] Can it be done?

[Answer] Yes, but in my opinion a strong and well organized free meat market must be created for this purpose. This market is shaping and is being created. But here is the goat, because the essence of the market is such that now Z250, Z300, and even Z350 and Z400 are demanded for 1 kg of decent meat. This is the goat whom nobody wants. There are alarming articles in the press, saying such things as "At Grojec market everything is obtainable, but for Z250 and Z300. What a scandal! It must be stopped, maximum prices must be fixed." All right, let us have maximum prices tomorrow and there will be nothing available. Do we need this? Let us agree that we shall eat that goat in the shape of exorbitant and very high, absurdly high prices. But these exorbitant prices result solely from the state of production and supply. If we assume that we shall maintain the situation, that the turnover will begin to develop, that within 9-12 months there will be a quite distinct increase in animal breeding and production, then obviously nobody will demand Z400 for a 1 kg of pork loin. Then the situation will begin to stabilize; it will return to normal.

[Question] It will be the functioning of a normal economic law, the law of supply and demand. However, from the social viewpoint such an agreement will be doubtful, because we have no guarantee that chiefly the people with most money will use this market. This would place people earning low wages in a difficult position.

[Answer] Yes, this is why it would appear that a coupon system is unavoidable. What I have said about the free market I would combine very strongly with a coupon system, which in itself is also negative, but which has the advantage that it would guarantee to every citizen, regardless of available means, a certain indispensable minimum supply. Having this supply minimum, say these symbolic 3 kg of meat per month, one could say that we are dealing with the surplus, with what is available on top.

[Question] This will mean a rationing of meat, but another no less important matter is to ensure to peasants the conditions for increased animal breeding. I do not know these matters, but I believe that the peasants know perfectly well what is necessary.

[Answer] Yes, but the first and basic condition to convince peasants to breed more is that it must be profitable. It must yield an income and an income as high as possible. In Poland people believe that a peasant has a sty, that pigs grow in the sty without any work, and that he is sitting on money. For God's sake, I would offer to every person who believes this hectares of land around Warsaw, including sties. A few weeks ago television showed what places it is possible to have. Then the pigs will grow by themselves, the owner will be like a lord and in the end the money will flow in. This is terrible.

[Question] Let us return to the economy. Increased production and an improved situation can be brought about not only through a change of social mood by which we suddenly feel a desire to work. I do not believe that the majority do not want to work. Unfortunately, everything has become shaky and one simply cannot work, because there is either no power, or there is no raw material, or the organization has been faulty. How will this organism be regulated?

[Answer] Let us examine that critically, because only one component mentioned by you can be regarded as objective to a certain extent. That is what you said about bad organization. On the other hand the fact that there is no coal, no power, or anything--well, we are all full of the best intentions. We would have produced a tremendous quantity of automobiles. We are standing with rolled-up sleeves and we would like to work, but there is no sheet metal, no coal, no power. The others are saying: Us? Why us?

We are standing with rolled-up sleeves and would have produced sheetmetal for 1 million automobiles, but we are short of something. Thus the circle closes. It shows that the essence lies in organization and not in some supernatural objective circumstances. I ask you, what supernatural objective circumstances could occur in a country like Poland which has coal, has all raw materials? Of course, there is a certain factor, for instance with coal. The shortage results from shorter working time and the impossibility of mastering in a short period of time the losses resulting from the decline of the labor fund. The main issue, however, is the question of organization. We have badly shaken organizational mechanisms and this is where greatest stress must be placed. This is linked to economic reform. I believe that generally the only sensible way out at our disposal is carrying out a radical economic reform: a reform consisting of a basic change in all existing organizational and economic systems in the economy.

[Question] In which direction will it be done? Everybody says that there must be a change.

[Answer] I believe that we are now completely aware of the direction. It must be a reform whose essence is the independence and self-government of an enterprise as a basic economic unit.

[Question] What guarantee do we have that it will be done now?

[Answer] I believe that the immensely strong determination of all the people is a guarantee. We cannot continue to live the way we are living. We are living, I do not like to use too drastic a word, but we are living in degradation. If one looks at our situation each day in the stores, in urban traffic, but most of all in trade, it is degrading for us as a society. Never in the past have we reached such a degree of determination in society and I believe that we have never before had such a degree of determination among the authorities, although one could and should make many complaints about these authorities for insufficient speed of action in individual spheres, which is indispensable for making the entire program credible. The reform must be examined from two viewpoints, from the economic and organizational viewpoints, which is a matter of about 3 years. In that time we will be able to reform all systems, make the enterprises independent, liquidate all the bureaucratic super structure and open up an entirely new organizational mechanism. On the other hand a complete putting in order of the economy, in which the components discussed at the beginning will function, means reconstructing a normal market system, a normal price situation, a normal situation of (?pay days). Restoring the status of money as an indispensable component for the functioning of the economy, in my opinion, will take considerably longer, no less than 6-8 years. This does not mean that only after the lapse of such a period shall we have effects, because in my opinion the effects, if we decide on a reform, the beneficial effects, should begin to appear after 1 year or 18 months and on a larger scale we should have very clear progress after 2 or 3 years.

DIPLOMAT INTERVIEWED ON DISORGANIZATION OF ECONOMY

LD151603 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Part 1 of Claude de Groulart dispatch: "Year One of an Economy in the 'Wild State'--I: The Government No Longer Has Control Over Anything"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, December--"You can do anything with the Poles except take them for idiots," the old ambassador, Gajewski, commented shrewdly. Previously a former woman colleague had stated: "We are a nation of plotters and rebels, always rather disoriented when there is no longer anything to plot or anybody against whom to rebel."

"It is true that we will not achieve anything as long as the people believe in the soundness of the government's decisions; that is true of the political sphere and the economy." That observation was made by an [unnamed] eminent expert who had his hour of glory and also his hour of courage.

He sat enthroned in the huge and rather chilly office which is used for his statistics institute meetings. I had come to question him about the causes of the present depression.

The Strikes: A Gentle Push

"We are witnessing dangerous simplifications. In many peoples' view the country is groaning with food; all the trouble stems from the fact that it is sold cheap to the Russians or is seized by the privileged people in the regime--the people whom the Poles always call 'the thieves.' Of course, this is untrue, just as it is untrue to blame the slump in production on the strikes. The strikes were merely a gentle push under which an economy which was dead on its feet collapsed. They have resulted in the present situation in which the government and its bureaucracy no longer have control over anything. The economy is functioning at zero level, in a vegetative state to some extent. That can go on for a while, although there is the danger of a deterioration in the production apparatus, which is deprived of raw materials and spare parts."

He smiled sadly before adding: "All things considered, the problem is political and psychological rather than economic. There are too many people in the political apparatus who think they are economists. Gierek, for instance, did not know anything about this type of problem. The trouble is that he did not listen to those who do know. We had reached the heights of aberration. For instance, on his instructions we had built a metallurgy factory near Katowice in a place where there was no water for cooling the rolling mills. The result was that the steel works produced steel which was among the most expensive in the world. The economy has been obscured. It has been caught in a vicious circle, as illustrated by the following story.

"A coal mine ordered metal pit props from a steel works to enable it to pursue its excavations. The steel works replied: 'We cannot meet your order. We have run out of coal...!' And so it goes on. Investigations are currently under way. A particular factory claims it has only received two-thirds of its coal quota. The mine produces documents to prove that it supplied the quantity requested. The shipment contractor also brandishes his shipment documents. He did load all the coal supplied. What happened to the missing one-third? Of course, the peasants had helped themselves when the train stopped in the rural districts...."

BARCIKOWSKI CHAIRS VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES' MEETING

LD160130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] A conference of the secretaries of the party voivodship committees devoted to the current problems of party work was held at the central committee headquarters today. The conference was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The present socioeconomic situation of the country, the implementation of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the Central Committee by party echelons and organizations and the current problems of party work among the youth were discussed. The need to consolidate party ranks in the struggle for the socialist character of the renewal, restoring a normal rhythm of work, production and law and order in our country was stressed.

During the debate held at the conference it was stressed that the line of socialist renewal is met by the full approval of members and candidate members of the party and the changes in functioning and methods of work of party links and organizations which are currently taking place are positively received, as are the phenomena which serve the strengthening of party democratization. Meetings will be held this month in all party organizations, in accordance with the resolution of the seventh plenum, to formulate suggestions for the congress commission. Material gathered from the basic party organizations will be used to work out the program theses for the ninth party congress.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE URGES INTER-BALKAN COOPERATION

AU151058 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 12 December carries on page 6 a 1,500-word article by Petre Stancescu entitled: "Intensified Inter-Balkan Cooperation--a Concrete Contribution to the Cause of Detente and Security on the Continent."

The author states that despite accentuation of international tension in recent months, relations in the Balkans have been proceeding favorably. In this context he lists Romania's constructive relations, especially economic, with Bulgaria, with which the volume of "commercial exchanges is expected to double in the near future;" with the SFRY, with which "the volume of commercial exchanges doubled in the past 5 yeras," and many joint projects are underway; Turkey, with which "economic exchanges increased six times in the past 5 years; Greece, with whom there are also prospects for increased economic relations; Albania, with which "the recent commercial agreement concluded in Bucharest for the 1981-85 period envisages important increases in mutual goods exchanges."

After listing contacts between representatives of Balkan countries, such as Greece and Turkey, and economic talks and projects, the author emphasizes Romania's efforts to promote "new interstate relations in the Balkans, which should exclude any use of threat of force or outside interference in the affairs of Balkan states," and the importance of consolidating understanding, good neighborliness and peace in the Balkans for the cause of European security and cooperation.

RCP, CPCZ OFFICIALS EXCHANGE VIEWS IN BUCHAREST

AU151103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] On 11 December, Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, reveived a delegation of CPCZ activists led by Comrade Jan Papp, first deputy department head at the CPCZ Central Committee, which visited our country for an exchange of experiences at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Lucian Dragut, first vice chairman, and Paula Prioteasa, vice chairman of the Central Council for Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity.

During their stay in our country the guests had talks at the RCP Central Committee, at the Braila County Party Committee and at the Party Committee of the Bucharest Sector No 1, and toured industrial units in Bucharest and Braila.

VISITING MOROCCAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH VERDET

AU151933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 15, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Abdelhak Tazi, secretary of state for collaboration at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation member of the Government of Morocco.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Morocco, relations powerfully stimulated by the Romanian-Moroccan summit dialogue. Likewise, questions were discussed related to the further development and diversification of the Romanian-Moroccan relations of collaboration and cooperation, for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of detente, security, peace and understanding among nations.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Moroccan sovereign, Hassan II.

Review of Activities

AU152035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES)--Over December 10-15, Abdelhak Tazi, secretary of state for cooperation at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, member of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He was received by Ilie Verdet, prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The interviews occasioned an approach to questions relating to the further development of the Romanian-Moroccan cooperative relations, as well as the two countries' cooperation in international life.

Aspects of the development of economic cooperation, of the expansion of commercial exchanges and of cadre training were also discussed during the interviews the Moroccan secretary of state had at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Mining, Oil and Geology, the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS

AU151103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] on Thursday continued talks with Comrade Ni Zhifu, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Comrade Ni Zhifu then ended his visit to our country at the head of a Chinese trade union delegation.

The talks were attended by members of the GURTU leadership and by representatives of the PRC Embassy in Bucharest.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the visit, which will contribute to further developing relations of cooperation and fraternal friendship between the two countries' trade unions and working people.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

In the evening, Comrade Emil Bobu gave a dinner for Comrade Ni Zhifu and other members of the Chinese trade union delegation. The dinner was attended by members of the GURTU Central Council leadership and by PRC ambassador to Bucharest Chen Shuliang.

The guests then left Bucharest for home.

IRAQI PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN

AU151730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] An exchange of messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, took place in Baghdad. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, friendly greetings and warm wishes for personal health and happiness were extended to the Iraqi head of state as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the Iraqi people. President Saddam Husayn expressed warm gratitude for the message and extended to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the Romania's people's well-being and progress.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the reception by the Iraqi president of Comrade Vasile Pungan, special envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and minister secretary of state.

During the meeting which took place the sides expressed satisfaction at the upward course of Romanian-Iraqi friendly relations in all fields of mutual interest. They reviewed prospects for deepening and intensifying those ties in the future and stressed the determination of the two presidents to do everything possible to ensure the harmonious development of Romanian-Iraqi cooperation, to the mutual benefit of the two friendly peoples.

The sides also discussed certain current international issues and highlighted the current common positions of the two countries on the need to reduce international tension, to settle conflicts through peaceful means and negotiations and to make substantial progress along the road of building a new international economic order. They expressed the conviction of the two presidents that the development of Romanian-Iraqi cooperation internationally serves the overall interests of the cause of peace, detente, progress and the free and independent development of each nation.

The exchange of messages and the talk that ensued proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MEHMET-LED MUSLIM DELEGATION VISIT TO IRAQ REVIEWED

AU151930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Muslim community of Romania, led by Mufti Yacub Mehmet, paid a visit to Iraq, at the invitation of the Iraqi minister of Awqaf. During the visit, the delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of Awqaf, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the National Assembly (the Parliament), and the association of Muslim theologians. At the same time, the delegation saw round sociocultural establishments and settlements of the Muslim community of Iraq.

During the talks, the delegation extensively presented the achievements the Romanian people has scored on the road of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, the rights and freedoms the religious denominations enjoy in Romania.

On the occasion, highlighted was the fundamental role played by the meetings and talks between the heads of state of the two countries for the development of the aggregate of Romanian-Iraqi relations, in the expansion of the fruitful cooperation between the two peoples.

AGRICULTURE NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM 12 DEC

AU122110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec (AGERPRES)--The National Council of Agriculture met on December 12 in plenum to analyze the fulfilment of the 1980 plan in agriculture, the technico-organizational and economic and financial measures for the fulfilment of the state plan for 1981 and the basic tasks for agriculture in 1981-1985. They debated suggestions for the improvement of farm production planning and draft legislative acts. An account was read on the rise in the production and contract prices for plant and animal produce and the lowering of costs in agriculture, and they examined and endorsed the draft theses of the second congress of Management Councils of the Socialist Farm Units, of the entire peasantry, as well as suggestions on the convening, organization and unfolding of the congress.

Based on the conclusions drawn from debates, on the plan indices for 1981 and on the main objectives of agriculture throughout the next quinquennium, measures were set meant to ensure the fulfilment in good conditions of the tasks of increasing the plan, animal output and the production of the small-scale industry and the volume of services to the population, the greater efficiency of the entire activity. The plenum decided the convening over February 19-21, 1981 of the second congress of the Management Councils of the Socialist Farm Units, of the entire peasantry. Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS TO GET PRICE INCREASES

AU151237 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES)--Starting January 1981 contract and production prices with the state and cooperative farm units, as well as with the individual producers in Romania will increase by 11.8 per cent.

As already announced, the price resetting will be supported by the state budget and will not influence the current retail prices of the goods sold to the population.

This measure accords with the steady concerns of the Romanian state to ensure the development of agriculture at the rate imposed by the development of the national economy as a whole, by the population's growing demands for farmfood produce. The measures regarding the increase of prices and the modification of the tariffs of the operations performed by farm-machinery stations, the Romanian press writes, aim at stimulating farm units and the peasantry to increase farmfood production and improve the supply of the population with farmfood produce.

Referring to the implications of the updating of prices and of the tariffs of the operations performed by farm-machinery stations, SCINTEIA highlights that farm units and individual producers will benefit from additional incomes worth over five thousand million lei annually.

WINTER FOOD, SEASONAL GOODS SUPPLY PROGRAM VIEWED

AU122108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec (AGERPRES)--A programme for the supply of the population with food and season goods was worked out and is being implemented in Romania for the entire cold season. It stipulates quantities of goods--global and per items [as received]--that are to be retailed in stages all over the territory of the country, in relation to the possibilities and consumption needs and correlated with the improvement of the incomes of the population.

The responsible factors of the Ministry of Home Trade and of local commercial organizations consider that conditions do exist for the making final of this programme; first relying on the fact that the amounts of farmfood stuffs and industrial consumer goods to be found in the state stock are sufficient. According to the data supplied by these bodies, in the present quarter of the year, as compared to the relevant period of last year buyers have been supplied with 12.3 per cent more bread, 14.9 per cent more meat and meat preparations, 8 per cent more sugar and candies, 5.8 per cent more wheat flour, 24.1 per cent more tinned vegetables, 11.8 per cent more tinned fruits. etc. Likewise, it is considered that in siloes there are amounts of fresh vegetables and fruits and of preserves enough to ensure a proper supply of the population till the next early harvesting.

For the supply with other commodities sought after in winter time, the trade units have larger amounts, as compared to the relevant period of last year, by 4-7 per cent with footwear, clothes, etc, in a big variety of sorts.

The existence of large enough amounts of commodities in the state stock as well as the fact that the retail prices of the farmfood stuff and non-alimentary goods keep unchanged in 1981 are as many reasons meeting the demands of the population.

BRIEFS

NEW GUYANA ENVOY--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, on 5 December received Samuel Rudolph Insanally, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with his coming accreditation. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 80 p 5 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON GDANSK MEMORIAL UNVEILING

LD151640 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Milika Sundic foreign affairs commentary]

[Text] A monument to the victims of the tragic clash between the army and the workers 10 years ago will be unveiled in Gdansk tomorrow. Is fact the Poles will undergo one of the most difficult tests in their postwar history, and if they pass it, which we believe they will, they will demonstrate to themselves and to the world that they are capable of also overcoming the present difficult political and economic crisis in which their country has been for months.

The very fact that the monument has been erected and that its unveiling will be attended by the representatives of all strata of Polish society, of the party, the government and the church, and no doubt also by hundreds of thousands of workers, and that many speeches will be delivered, represents the first step along that road of conciliation of all Poles at a moment when dark clouds full of threat and foreboding are still gathering over Poland.

Tomorrow all Europeans will be with Poland and the Poles--or to be more accurate, with all those who believe in lasting and stable peace on the continent and in the world.

The monument in Gdansk is also a reminder of December 1970 and a warning to everyone lest that should happen again.

The day after tomorrow all thinking in and around Poland must be directed in the direction of the speediest possible elimination of the accumulated difficulties for a better future for both Poland and Europe.

Recently many people both in Poland and outside that country have expressed the hope that outside military intervention will not occur in Poland. Of course, there is criticism of some enigmatic silence and even more of some writing about events in Poland which could be interpreted differently. The Poles themselves, however, are doing all they can not to provide an occasion for anyone to interfere in their internal affairs. One could say that they are aware of the fact that the way out of their present difficulties has to be sought by them themselves and that no one can compensate for what has been neglected in the past.

As far as is known, at the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact, the Polish representatives were told that the possibilities of Poland's allies--mainly economic possibilities--to help the Poles were very restricted. The Poles would like to believe that they will not be offered or forced to accept what they do not want, that is to say military aid. It would be a good thing for everyone if that were to remain so.

It would also be a very good thing if Western countries ceased to concern themselves with Poland as they have done so far. This will not help Poland one little bit, but it may well prevent it resolving its own problems.

The events in Poland and the crisis around it have also brought about a dispute between certain communist and workers parties, primarily between the Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party. Fortunately, there is no prospect, at least for the time being, of this dispute deepening. However, what has happened is a sufficient warning for all communist and workers parties, particularly the European ones, to recall once again the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties and its conclusions.

It is really a pity that many parties have forgotten the Berlin conference and that they recall instead the meeting which they should forget. If this were not so there would not be misunderstandings in the thinking about the events in Poland. Nor would there be uncertainties as to whether Poland will be in a position, after the commemorative function in Gdansk tomorrow, to march into a decisive battle for a true regeneration of society on socialist foundations.

PROTOCOL ON POWER GENERATION SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU160921 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (BTA)--The Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering, Mr Toncho Chakurov, accompanied by high-ranking economists, visited Yugoslavia, December 7-15, at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Yesterday Mr Chakurov and the chairman of the Federal Committee for Power Generation and Industry, Mr Stojan Matkaliev, signed a protocol on mutual deliveries of engineering products between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in the 1981-1985 period. The protocol provides for expansion and strengthening of the ties of mutual cooperation on the basis of cooperation and specialization between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in important spheres of the engineering industry. Along with the substantial rise in the exchanged deliveries of engineering products, new forms of cooperation have been outlined, such as the setting up of joint associations, engineering organizations, etc.

MINIC,LCY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD160546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and head of the LCY delegation which will attend the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, left for Havana today. The LCY delegation will also include Zivojin Jazig, SFRY ambassador in the Republic of Cuba.

At Surcin Airport Milos Minic was seen off by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committees; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other officials. Jose Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador in the SFRY, was also at the send-off ceremony.

MINIC, VRHOVEC COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED REPORTED

LD121436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJG)--The Federal Council for International Relations today held a session in Belgrade to discuss preparations for the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The session was chaired by Milos Minic, president of the council.

The introductory report was submitted by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Pointing out that the New Delhi conference will deal with an analysis of the period which the movement and policy of nonalignment has covered since the sixth summit of nonaligned countries, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed the deterioration of the international political and economic situation characterized by the spread of hotbeds of crisis, increased use of force in international relations, crude interference and intervention, all of which brought world peace into great danger.

The ministerial conference in New Delhi, Vrhovec emphasized, will therefore deal with the questions of the nonaligned movements's activity, further tasks and strengthening of its acknowledged role in the solution of acute world problems. Vrhovec especially emphasized that this situation in international relations is the result of increased confrontation between blocs and of bloc competition in the attempt to expand their spheres of influence at the expense of independent countries, above all the nonaligned ones.

Bearing the international situation in mind, Vrhovec spoke of the idea of holding a special ministerial conference. This idea is widespread among the nonaligned countries. During wide consultations, consensus was achieved--verified by the recent decision of the coordination bureau in New York--that the regular ministerial conference due to be held in the Indian capital in the middle of next year should be brought forward.

Recently, the coordination bureau in New York achieved consensus that this conference should be held in the first half of February in New Delhi. It also proposed the agenda. Vrhovec then expressed the view that the agenda was well formulated and that it contained what was essential for the movement to face the dangerous deterioration of the world situation, especially the dangerous stagnation of detente, and thus the danger to world peace and to the independence of countries through increased use of force and resorting to interventions and other forms of pressure and interference. He emphasized that the New Delhi conference should be an occasion for the nonaligned movement to express again [word indistinct] and resistance to such tendencies in the development of international relations and to emphasize that these relations must be founded on different bases and pursue different principles, that is, the principles of the UN Charter, peaceful coexistence and nonalignment.

The federal secretary went on to say there are two basic items on the agenda of the New Delhi conference, the first being a discussion of the international political situation and appraisal of that situation, with indications of the means of further strengthening the role of the movement and policy of nonalignement as an established factor which could not be ignored in the effort to eliminate the threat to peace and consolidate international peace and security in the world. The second theme with which the conference in New Delhi will concern itself is the exacerbation of the international economic situation, especially the situation in which nonaligned and other developing countries found themselves in this respect. Vrhovec stressed the need for the conference to discuss ways of intensifying the efforts of nonaligned and other developing countries concerning setting up the new international economic order, with a particular stress on preparing and stepping up programs of mutual assistance and collective reliance on one's own resources. In this connection there was undoubtedly the need to discuss questions of the global North-South talks, since the results of the discussion and decisions on this issue at the current 35th regular session of the UN General Assembly will have become known by the conference in New Delhi.

Because of all this, Vrhovec stressed, Yugoslavia considers the conference in New Delhi to be a very significant event. In the course of future preparations, as now, Yugoslavia will do all it can to ensure the conference ends in maximum success and becomes a new positive mement in the life of the nonaligned movement and in the future affirmation of nonaligned policy on the world scene.

The existing state of international relations, Vrhovec stressed, increases the significance of this conference, especially with regard to strengthening the unity of action of the nonaligned countries and their ability to take the initiative in proposing and finding ways of renewing detente, in other words finding solutions to crises which burden the world. In this connection the federal secretary stressed the need for the nonaligned, now as before, to take a consistent and resolute stand against the use of force in international relations and against interventions and interference.

The federal secretary stressed that the movement and policy of nonalignment, regardless of all the factors which determined the course of developments in the world, had always been active on the international scene, especially in the United Nations, where the vast majority of the nonaligned consistently adhered to the principles of nonalignment and based their decisions on these principles, which was important for the assessment of the effectiveness of the policy of nonalignment in general.

In his report, Josip Vrhovec also mentioned the disputed problems and conflicts between nonaligned countries. However, he stressed that, despite everything, strengthening the unity of the nonaligned countries and the effectiveness of their action remains the supreme task. In this context, the federal secretary stressed the high moral-political influence exercised by the policy and movement of nonalignment and its independent and antibloc orientation.

With regard to other issues with which the New Delhi conference will concern itself, Vrhovec Slaid stress on the problem of decolonization, adding that it was in this important field of the emancipation and liberation of nations that nonalignment had scored a historic success. The nonaligned should jointly find the way to a definite termination of the era of colonialism.

Concluding his report, Vrhovec stressed that nonalignment is and remains the essential and irreplaceable factor of international relations and a counterbalance to the bloc concept of these relations. Because of this, he said, it is necessary to achieve a continuity of the struggle which started nearly 2 decades ago and which has yielded great results and strengthened the movement and policy of nonalignment and increased the movement's ability to act as a motive force in settling all key international problems. Because of this, Vrhovec reiterated, the ministerial conference in New Delhi should be a new, positive element in the life of the movement and a further affirmation of the original principles and orientation of the policy of nonalignment.

The great significance of the forthcoming ministerial conference was also stressed during the broad discussion which followed. Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council, also took part in the discussion.

Among other things, Minic expressed the view that owing to internal mutual differences, conflicts and even armed conflicts, the nonaligned movement is encountering numerous difficulties. This is a reality that cannot be denied. Consequently, he stressed, there are views and even speculations with an express purpose, according to which the movement is incapable of action, that its role is declining and that if one views it in perspective one cannot count on its role in the settling of international problems. Minic adopted the view that this was a completely one-sided appraisal. He stressed that the fundamental principles of the policy of nonalignment, which Tito described as the original principles and goals, are spreading in the world as the main progressive foundation for new, more equitable international relations for the new international political order whose construction is considered by all the nonaligned and other countries as a historical necessity and for the long-term strategic goal of the entire policy of nonalignment.

In this connection, Milos Minic said the newly-liberated countries, as well as others which did not go along with the policy of the blocs, are seeking in the policy and movement of nonalignment a mainstay on which to rely in resisting the pressures from blocs and great powers and in preserving their political independence.

Milos Minic then emphasized the importance of the action of the nonaligned in solving the most topical international political and economic problems.

In this connection, he also emphasized the indisputable fact that a number of very important actions in the United Nations and outside the world organization are in keeping with the aims and principles of the policy of the nonaligned. These actions are often the result of organized initiative by the nonaligned. Among these actions Minic mentioned several resolutions which are on the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly: resolutions on the Palestinian question, on expanding the Security Council, and on the implementation of the declaration on decolonization, the decision to hold a conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, resolutions on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, preparations for the second session of the General Assembly on disarmament, implementation of the recommendations and decision of the first special session on disarmament, the proclamation of the eighties as the second decade of development, and others. On the basis of all this Minic concluded that the nonaligned movement is not inactive because, as he said, the policy of nonalignment is an indestructible active force in international relations.

Referring to certain difficulties in the movement, Minic said the main responsibility for this situation fell on the blocs which had caused the stagnation of detente and stopped the solution of all international problems, bringing about sharp confrontation on spheres of interest and struggle for military superiority.

Defining the essence of detente as the solution of international problems by peaceful means and on the basis of respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of all countries, Minic said that without detente there can be no solution of problems and that, equally, there can be no detente without the promotion of international relations through the solution of problems. According to him, the international situation requires still more energetic initiatives and actions of the nonaligned countries for the revival of detente, for the process of disarmament, for starting global talks between the developed and developing countries, for agreement-making on the international economic order and the strategy of development, and for the solution of crises and overcoming of bloc divisions and confrontations. Minic emphasized that Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries must intensify their activity and intiatives. He expressed the view that the conference in New Delhi will certainly confirm this.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that this conference, which is exceptionally important in the existing international situation, will reaffirm the basic principles, aims, role, direction and character of the nonaligned movement as an independent, nonbloc power in international relations.

CONCLUSIONS OF SECOND FOOD CONGRESS REPORTED

LD140948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Dec (TANJUG)--The second Yugoslav congress on food noted in its conclusions that the present level of food export--$700 million--can be raised in 1985 to between $2 billion and $2.3 billion.

In order to achieve this export level it is primarily necessary to raise the production of wheat, cattle fodder, meat, sugar and oil. Yugoslavia should produce between 22 and 24 million tons of wheat, 1.7 million tons of meat, including 200 000 for export, and 1.2 million tons of sugar, including 300,000 for export.

Apart from the direct export of goods in exchange for money, Yugoslav agriculture can export equipment, technology and skills.

The congress was unanimous in its view that great possibilities exist for a broader appearance of Yugoslav agroindustry in the markets of the developing countries.

The congress considered that all the necessary conditions have been achieved for an accord to be reached in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy ensuring the fuller coordination of efforts made by all those concerned who are capable of promoting various forms of cooperation with developing countries.

Yugoslav food production will encourage the further development of tourism in whose foreign exchange inflow, which is expected to reach $3 billion, food will account for about $750 million.

The congress concluded that the republics and provinces should reach an agreement on all-Yugoslav production program for wheat, maize, sugar beets, oil-yielding plants, potatoes, beans, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry. Every participant in this agreement should plan his activities, tasks and obligations in accordance with the jointly formulated documents.

Congress delegates considered it necessary to maintain the attitude that producers should enjoy every guarantee that the quantities of food they produce in keeping with the limits agreed upon in the joint production program will be taken over and paid for on the same terms.

The congress pointed out that there is no country which does not protect its agricultural producers in keeping with its policy as a whole and its agricultural policy in particular. Because of this selective policy aimed at encouraging food, export is essential and irreplaceable if considerably higher sales are to be made on the world market.

Buying up land, reclamation and other measures should be used to speed up the increase in the area of socially owned land and strengthen the social sector, the agrarian policy should seek to prevent the further fragmentation of farms, and more rational use should be made of agricultural land, redistribution of land should be used to create the conditions needed for the broader use of mechanization, technology and agrotechnical measures aimed at raising production and income per unit of surface area, and better use should be made of water and better protection provided for it.

In recent years some notable initiatives have been taken to speed up the production of food in the hill and mountain and the Mediterranean climate areas. The initial results are encouraging and have been achieved in all the republics and the Province of Kosovo. However, great unused reserves can be tapped by better organizing this production, expecially that of cattle and of cattle fodder. Production in these fields should be encouraged by means of special economic policy measures in the sociopolitical communities.

The food industry should to a considerably greater extent become a factor in increased production and in organizing it better on the basis of the polling of labor and resources between agricultural organizations and producers.

The congress pointed out that a significant role in the programs for production and export belongs to organized agricultural producers. It is necessary to support the initiative for the founding of new cooperatives and basic organizations of cooperative members and for placing the existing ones on a sound footing. Various forms of pooling labor and resources should be promoted on the broadest basis in keeping with the Law on Associated Labor.

The congress said that our country possesses the potential for an even more rapid increase in work productivity in agriculture.

Long-term planning of production for export should become an integral part of the entire production and development orientation of the basic organizations of associated labor, banks, self-managing interest communities and others. Stress was also laid on the importance of production for a "known buyer" and market, where more responsibility is shown for the realization of agreements and contracts.

Congress delegates drew attention to the fact that only 60 percent of planned investment had been realized during the current medium-term plan and that this had considerably slowed down the production of food. This state of affairs must be overcome by having all the interested organizations invest money in the joint programs for the production of food for the domestic market and export.

The prices of agricultural and food products should be formed in accordance with market laws. This means that the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor and farmers should set the prices of their own products independently, according to market conditions, on the basis of the criteria defined in the law on prices and of the policy of prices adopted for every year. In order to stabilize production and protect producers against any abnormal drops in prices, it is necessary to continue to maintain and perfect the system of protective prices. Their level should be as such as to enable producers with average production to cover material costs and amortization costs and meet their legal contractual obligations and have a personal income equal to the average income in the socialized sector.

The agricultural and food products market must be so organized as to enable producers quickly to sell and be paid for the contractually agreed amount of goods produced.

The congress notes that in the future system of use of the goods reserves it is necessary to ensure that these reserves are adequate to the tasks set by the buy-up program, that they be linked with food producers and that they be used in timely interventions in the unified Yugoslav market.

In credit-monetary policy, which should give an impetus to production and lead to a rise in food export, it is necessary to ensure the greater volume and more favorable loans needed to raise the production of the basic agricultural products. It is also necessary to increase the rediscount credit rate on the basis of the market prices and bring the repayment periods for these credits into line with the technological process of production. Credit and monetary policy measures should in future be used to encourage farmers to increase socially organized production on their farms.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC RECOVERING FROM SURGERY

LD121542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG)--An operation for kidney stones was performed on Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, at the surgical clinic of the military medical academy this morning. The patient withstood the operation well.

This has been announced by Col Gen Prof Dr Isidor Papo, Col Prof Dr Mirko Cernic and Col Prof Dr Niodrag Jasovic.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ZAIRE--Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG)--By the decree of the SFRY Presidency, Aleksandar Stanic, up to now assistant federal secretary for information, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the Republic of Zaire. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 12 Dec 80 LD]